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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST JULY.

APPROX of the Fuller case, the *Darjeeling News* says:

"The Fuller case is naturally enough much discussed in the Indian Press, and from every possible point of view. A case which came within our personal knowledge a good many years ago at home shows, we think, very clearly how Irish courts of law view assaults followed by death, even when the deceased unknown to his assailant was suffering from an organic disease. Several gentlemen were assembled in an hotel smoking room one evening after dinner, and amongst them a Spanish tourist on whose head the potent brew of whiskey punch had such an effect as to make him exceedingly quarrelsome. After some little time he at last so grossly insulted one of the company as to leave the latter no alternative but to knock him down, which was done very scientifically, the Spaniard staggered to his legs again with a bleeding nose, and made for the door, vowing speedily vengeance, and had hardly gone a few steps along the passage when he again fell, and died. The gentleman who struck him was of course arrested, and a Coroner's inquest held in due time. The medical evidence proved that the deceased had been suffering for some years past from a disease of the heart from which he might have died under any extraordinary excitement, and all the gentlemen present at the time deposed to the extreme provocation received by his assailant, who was committed nevertheless, to the assizes on a charge of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment by the judge. Now the prisoner in this case had received such provocation that no man of ordinary spirit could have tolerated for one moment. He did not know that the deceased was suffering from any organic disease, he only struck him once, and yet he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment; a very different punishment to that inflicted on Mr. Fuller for an unprovoked assault."

And yet we are accused of race antipathy when we point out the misinterpretation of the law in the Fuller case.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Sir Salar Jung's hurt from fall at Paris was so serious that it is feared he will be permanently lamed.

THE PIONEER understands that a gunner of the battery at Saugor is in confinement for having caused the death of a punkah coolie. A post-mortem examination showed that a rupture of the spleen was the cause of death, and that this rupture might have ensued from a blow. The case will be tried in the usual way under the Penal Code. We await the result of this trial with some curiosity. Let us see how Lord Lytton's Resolution on the Fuller case will operate.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1875. As a mere review of the report the Resolution does not call for remark, but the first and concluding paragraphs are not quite in unison in spirit. The first paragraph runs as follows:

"The harmony which distinguished the deliberations of the Justices and their relations with the Chairman during 1874 was not maintained in 1875. On several questions the Chairman failed to obtain the support of the Justices, and differences ensued which caused some friction and delay in the disposal of business. The old Corporation has now ceased to exist, and it will shortly be replaced by a body of Municipal Commissioners to be elected and appointed under the new law."

The concluding paragraphs are as under:

"As the present Justices of the Peace will shortly vacate their municipal offices under the operation of the new law, the Lieutenant-Governor gladly avails himself of this opportunity to thank them for the time and labor which they have devoted, during many years past, to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, and for the great and marked improvements which they have initiated and carried out. The existing Corporation of Justices was established in 1863. Since then the town has been supplied with good drinking-water, which has done much to improve the general health of the inhabitants; an admirable scheme of drainage has been carried out, as well as other sanitary improvements connected with conservancy; the streets and roads have been lighted with gas; the general condition of the roads has been much improved and side-paths have been formed for pedestrians. Many new streets have been opened out; trees in great numbers have been planted, and gardens have been formed in various parts of the town; proper slaughter houses have been provided, and a handsome and well regulated Municipal Market has been established; for statistical and other useful purposes a census has been twice made of the inhabitants, and a proper system of registration of births and deaths has been introduced."

For these and other improvements and advantages the town of Calcutta is largely indebted to the exertions of the Justices. The advance which has been made during the past 12 years in every department under the control and management of the Justices has been rapid and attended with the best results and the town of Calcutta at the present day will bear comparison with the other large cities of the world."

The inference suggested is that though the Justices had rendered signal services to the town, they have been eliminated because they were not in harmony with the Chairman last year!

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic report of Lord Salisbury's address at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of Cooper's Hill College, which we could not give last week for want of space:

London 23rd July.—The annual distribution of prizes at Cooper's College took place on Saturday. The Marquis of Salisbury presided. He said that the silver panic was made to appear darker than was really necessary, but it may be the means of increasing necessity for greater economy in future. The Public works branch of expenditure which swelled when the treasury is full must be retrenched when empty. Economy was the very centre of our power in India. Our rule was accepted patiently because of the freedom from excessive imposts and capricious exactions. He also dwelt on the influence of individual opinion among members of the services in India owing to limited number. One drawback was a tendency to increase the distance between the governing and governed. From conversations with several gentlemen on the staff of the Prince of Wales during his visit in India, they had brought home the painful impression that there was a coldness between the two races. He urged therefore the necessity of welcoming the entry of natives into the Covenanted Service rather than grudging them that privilege.

We reserve comments till we receive the full report. In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that the Prince of Wales' tour has not been barren of results.

SERBIA seems to be collapsing. The following telegrams indicate the situation:

London, 26th July.—According to the *Daily News* correspondent the Serbian head-quarters campaign appears to have collapsed. The Serbians have abandoned aggressive action, and are now on the defensive, and fortifying Saichebar. A battle with the Turks is expected near Nissa.

Latest Turkish official despatches report an engagement with the Montenegrins between Bengin and Nevesin. The Turks claim the victory.

28th.—Mr. Wolff asked Mr. Disraeli whether he believed that the Serbian plans have failed, and whether, therefore, they propose a Congress of great Powers including the Porte. Disraeli replied that he was unaware of the plans, and, therefore, could not say whether there was a failure of arms. He reserved his opinion on the Congress until the debate on the Eastern question on Monday. Contradictory telegrams have been received regarding the fighting at Podgoritz and the river Timok the Turkish victory on the 26th has confirmed.

If the European Powers do not meddle a general war may be averted.

WE ARE obliged to Mr. Firth, Emigration Agent for British Guiana, for a statement showing the savings accumulated by immigrants from India to British Guiana. From the year 1857 to 1875, 4,808, men, 1578 women and 7,700 children immigrated to British Guiana and the amount of their savings aggregated Rs. 20,46,884-11-2; of this sum Rs. 17,23,149-11-2 was in money remitted through Government and Rs. 3,23,735 consisted in jewellery and money found in possession of the immigrants. The average saving per head was therefore Rs. 145-5. From 1872-73 to 1875-76 349 persons in all re-emigrated to the colony, of whom 73 paid their passage money amounting to Rs. 9430, and 39 deposited Rs. 12,746 for remittance.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION has the following: "British hypocrisy is a truly wonderful thing! Here are two-thirds of the English and Anglo-Indian Newspapers putting themselves into a state of extreme excitement on account of some barbarities which the Turks are supposed to have committed in putting down the Bulgarian insurrection, and yet they well knew that this sort of warfare cannot be carried on with rose-water, and that if the Turks could compare notes with the British as to how the latter put down the Indian Mutiny, there would be very little, if any, difference in the mode of execution to be meted out."

TUESDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

IT APPEARS that the Government of India has been encouraging the use of Indian beer and Indian tea among the troops. The amount of hill beer to be used by the troops in Bengal in the year 1877 will, it is believed, exceed eighteen thousand hogsheads—an increase of six thousand hogsheads over the estimated consumption of 1876. This beer is supplied by the Murree Brewery, by two breweries in the Simla hills, by two breweries at Mussoorie, and by the Naini Tal Brewery, and is issued to the troops in the Peshawar district, the Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Sirhind, and Meerut divisions, and in Kumaon. Hill tea is now exclusively issued to the troops in Bengal, and the estimated consumption is not far short of 500,000lbs. per annum, while in Madras it is estimated that there will be a consumption of the same kind of tea to the extent of more than 140,000lbs. One would think that this is a matter for congratulation.

But the *Pioneer* thinks otherwise. Our contemporary says that "the Government of India in the Military Department has been taking a short-sighted view of its functions, and carrying out reforms solely aimed at benefitting the country over which it presides." Yes, the Government of India is guilty of a grave sin. What! It carries reforms "solely aimed at benefitting the country over which it presides!" It ought to be hanged and quartered.

IT IS STATED that two Europeans, man and wife, residing in Surat, have renounced Christianity and embraced Mahomedanism.

THERE were 216 English visitors and tourists in Kashmir this season, of these 49 have left on their way back to their various stations in British territories. How much did they cost the Maharajah? The "service" which His Highness renders to these European travellers and tourists is another form of the tribute, which Kashmir pays to the British Government.

THE PRIESTS of the "East Shinshu" sect of Buddhists in Japan have selected two novices who are to proceed to England to study Sanscrit, and subsequently to India to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the doctrines of the Sect as taught in the home of Buddha. A number of novices are also to be sent to China to study Buddhism there.

A SOCIETY of public Analysts has been formed in England to promote and maintain the efficiency of the laws relating to adulteration; to secure the appointment of competent public analysts; to improve the processes for the detection and quantitative estimation of adulterations; and to secure uniformity in the statement of the results, by holding periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of original papers on chemical and microscopical analysis, especially with reference to the detection of adulteration.

MADRAS handkerchiefs are just now the fashion in Paris. The entire costume is made up of handkerchiefs, from twenty to five and twenty being required for a single dress. The borders are cut off and transplanted to the edge of the tunic and skirt. One of the leading elegantes in Paris has had two to these eccentric costumes made. One had a yellowish brown ground, with yellow and black palms; the other was the pink of strawberry cream ice, with black and bottle green palms. The first costume was ornamented with brown and maze ribbons; the second with black velvet bows.

IN THE POONA INFANTICIDE CASE the Government of Bombay, we observe, has acceded of the recommendation of the High Court, and commuted the sentence passed on Dinbai and Savitree to simple imprisonment for three years.

A CORRESPONDENT asks that if Mr. Fuller's spleen was suffering from such an enlargement of the spleen that a slight blow and fall caused his death, how did he perform the hard work of a grocer? The question is pertinent. The doctor who held the post mortem examination ought to be able to answer it.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

BOMBAY has got an elective Municipal Government. It was proposed to appoint an agent in London to purchase and inspect water-pipes in England, but the Municipal Commissioner has given the appointment to a Mr. Manning without the sanction or even knowledge of the corporation. The London correspondent of a Bombay paper says: "Mr. Manning, I am told, laughs at the resolutions of the Municipal Corporation to put the inspectorship up to competition, as he says he has in his pocket a contract signed by the Municipal Commissioner, and must be paid in any case. Surely there must be some mistake here. Mr. Pedder could hardly have been guilty of so gross a breach of good faith as to keep concealed from the Town Council the fact, that he had actually signed Mr. Manning's appointment at the time when he proposed to advertise for tenders!" The correspondent does not evidently know what Municipal self-government in India means. It is a perfect farce.

IN ADVERTING to the subject of the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:

"The Covenanted Civil Service it must be borne in mind, is open to native candidates under certain conditions not unrea-

sonably difficult of fulfilment, and those who are not sufficiently in earnest to accept the challenge thrown down to them, have no right to complain if they are denied the prizes offered as an incentive and a reward to those who have manfully worked their way up from grade to grade, bearing the heat and toil of the day, and acquitting themselves to the satisfaction of their superiors and the general good of the country at large."

Does our contemporary really believe that as regards the natives of India the competition is a fair one? The native youth has to go to a distance of ten thousand miles at great expense and sacrifice for the sake of a mere chance, and now the maximum age for competition has been lowered, which as a matter of course will tell against the Indian candidate. We are quite willing to see our countrymen begin from the beginning, but to be consistent and just the competitive examination for Indians ought to be held in India.

IN COMMENTING on the Lacey-Arbutnot case a correspondent of the *Statesman* remarks as follows:

"The case affords a moral to the inhabitants of Bombay rather important in its character. To visit another man's wife at any time in his absence, especially where those visits are of frequent occurrence, and at unusual hours, is sufficient to give the public grounds for suspicion and the promulgation of a scandal and unhappily such events are of no uncommon occurrence among us."

Unfortunately such lessons are not generally remembered. One thing is clear—the Hindu zenana system does not admit of such questionable visits.

It is stated that Sir George Couper owes his rapid lift in the service to his intimacy with the Royal Family. He is the son of a cavalry officer, who held an appointment in the household of the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, and who was for these services created a baronet, and that Sir George was brought up in the palace at Kensington, on terms of familiar intimacy with the Princess Victoria and the Royal family. After only one year of ordinary district work, Sir George received an appointment in the Foreign Office, and the whole term of his service has been spent either in various secretariats, or as Judicial and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was the guest of Sir George at Lucknow, and herein, it is said, lies the secret of his appointment to the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

IS THE Queen's new title to remain a dead letter. The following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*:

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Orders, dated the 17th May last, issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council:—

Nowhere in the Resolution is the title of "Empress of India" recognized.

THE WILL of Sir James Weir Hogg has been proved, the personal estate being sworn under 350,000*l.* The testator gives to his eldest son, who has succeeded him in the baronetcy, a pecuniary legacy of 5,000*l.* and all his household furniture and effects, horses and carriages, pictures, and plate; to his sons, Stuart Saunders, Frederick Russell and Stapleton Cotton, 2,000*l.* to the latter he also gives an annuity of 240*l.* for life, and upon trust for the two former 10,000*l.* each, upon trust for his son Quintin, 10,000*l.*; upon trust for the widow and children of his late son Charles Swinton Hogg, 6,000*l.*; to his daughter Miss Anne Claudina Hogg, 1,000*l.*; and an annuity of 500*l.* until she marries, when she is to have 5,000*l.* and her trousseaux and to his grandson, Hugh Weir Hogg, 1,000*l.* The whole of the residue of his property is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freehold estate, to be settled on his eldest son and his heirs male.

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS in a letter to the *Athenaeum* says that on return to Oxford he was asked "what good should we do by attracting young Indian students to reside at Oxford?" He writes: "I replied that at present there existed a deplorable separation between the rulers and the ruled in India, and that it would be a noble work to aid in endeavouring to draw England and her great Dependency closer together by promoting social intercourse and contact between the young men of the two countries." Every unprejudiced Englishman seems to deplore the distance between the rulers and the ruled in this country.

THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING native gentlemen, studying law in England, have been called to the bar: Abinasa Chandra Mitra, Framjee Rustumjee Vicajee, B. A., L. L. B., University of Bombay; Nasarvanji Pestonji Cama; Nagendra Nath Ghose.

OUR PRINTER'S DEVIL made a sad havoc of a short paragraph in the news column in our last. Adverting to the appointment of Mr. Robert Abercrombie by Newab Abdul Gunny as manager of his Burrisal zemindaries we had written as follows: "The spectacle of an ex district Judge serving a Zemindar

is not very elevating, though the latter is decidedly a gainer." Our Printer's devil converted "a gainer" into "against," which means nothing, and is indeed very stupid.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the lists of voters and persons qualified for election under the new Municipal Act prepared under the instructions of Sir Stuart Hogg. Sir Stuart deserves great credit for the promptitude with which he has brought out the lists. Several errors have, however, crept into the lists, which we hope will be corrected. Some names have been repeated half-a-dozen times, while others have been omitted. For instance Mr. Justice Kemp's name has been omitted altogether. We hope a supplementary list will be issued containing the necessary corrections.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor left Calcutta on last Tuesday night. Before departure His Honor paid visits to the following Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen: Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Babu Degumber Mitter C. S. I., the Hon'ble Newab Asgar Ali, Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur, and the Hon'ble Mir Mahomed Ali.

IT IS SAID that the Berar Question may be solved in a satisfactory way. Lord Salisbury seems to think that if the Nizam will capitalize the expenses of the Hyderabad contingent, the Berars may be restored to His Highness. This is practical.

GERMANY seems to have an eye upon China. It is said that the German Minister has made no less than sixteen distinct demands upon the Peking Government, the principal of which are the opening up of all China for trade and intercourse; the abolition of the Peking and Chowfang taxes; permission to use steam on all inland waters; and China to enter the comity of nations, and accept the responsibilities of international law. Prince Bismarck is reported to have secured the co-operation of England, France, Russia and America, who endorse all his demands.

IT IS RUMOURED at Patalia that the Khalifa Syud Mahomed Hussien has been nominated President of a Council of Regency consisting of himself, Sirdar Dewan Boota Sing, Mahomed Namdar Khan, and Chowdry Churru Sing.

FRIDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

SYUD AHMED KHAN, Judge of the Benares Small Cause Court, has retired from the bench. A man of profound learning, great public spirit, and high character, he is deservedly respected by both Europeans and natives. As a judge he occupied a high position. Released from the cares and toils of office we hope he will find leisure for carrying out the projects of national improvement, with which he has become identified.

THE FOLLOWING is the relative proportion of each flag in the Suez Canal traffic. Germany, 1.64 per cent.; England, 74.16; France, 9.21; Italy, 2.63; Holland, 4.35; Austria, 3.47; Spain, 2.9; Russia, 0.50; Sweden, 0.27; Norway, 0.56; Turkey, 0.56; Greece, Egypt, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, and Japan only furnish together a total traffic of 0.66 per cent. England represents nearly three-fourths of the shipping that frequents the Canal, and it is therefore no wonder that Mr. Disraeli should seek to convert the Suez Canal into an English lake.

SIR SALAR JUNG returned the following reply to the address of the East India Association:

"To Sir Laurence Peel, President of the East India Association. Sir,—I have had the honour to receive an address from the Council of the East India Association of which you are President, and I have now to request that you will be so good as to convey to your colleagues my best thanks for their good wishes on my arrival in England. With regard to the expression of your hope, that the result of my visit to England will be to strengthen the friendly feeling which has so long existed between the British authorities and his Highness the Nizam, I have pleasure in assuring you that, while I fear you exaggerate the importance of my humble visit to this country, yet that the recollection which I shall carry away with me of the kindness and hospitality shown to me, and of the friendship I have made here, cannot fail to strengthen my efforts to fulfil my duties as the minister of a faithful ally of Great Britain. You have been pleased to attribute very much to my personal endeavours the existing state of cordiality between the British and the Nizam's Governments but I can only claim to have performed to the best of my ability the part which strict honesty and common sense would have dictated, whether in regard to the course pursued by the Nizam's Government during the Indian Mutiny, or on any subsequent occasion. If sincerity and faithfulness of purpose exist, they should be found as much a matter of certainty in time of need as at all other times. I hope that many, whether from the dominions of His Highness the Nizam or from other native states, may be led to visit this country, as I feel confident that a closer intimacy and intercourse between the gentlemen of England and India cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefit to either country. In conclusion, I would venture to observe that whatever success has attended my past administration is, I feel due to the leading of Providence and not to any far-sighted discrimination on my part. Again thanking the East India Association and yourself for your kind expression and good wishes, I have the honour to be, Sir, yours sincerely, SALAR JUNG."

WE GIVE the following peroration of Dr. Sircar's address at the inaugural meeting of the Science Association:

"Before I conclude, I have one duty to perform, and that is to thank you, gentlemen, all most cordially for the honor you have done me by your presence."

To you, European gentlemen—and I hope you will permit me to call you by the endearing name of brethren—to you I owe my thanks, because, in this my endeavour to found a Science Association, I have only followed your noble example. And to you, men of science in particular, I owe my thanks in anticipation, because this infant institution will have to depend upon your friendly and kindly aid for its actual work which is commenced to-day; and I trust you will not grudge us that aid in this our child's effort to learn the alphabet of science."

To you, my countrymen, I owe thanks, for without your munificent contribution in its aid even the idea of a Science Association could not have been entertained. I have however, to beg of you to remember that large and, in some instances princely as have been your donations they ought to be larger and more princely still. I would beg of you to remember what that distinguished savant our just pride, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, said at the third meeting of Subscribers to this Association—that for every thousand we have we want a lak. And I would beg leave to remind you in the words of Scott Russell, one of the most earnest advocates of thorough scientific and technical teaching in England, that "parsimony in education is waste of the worst kind,—it is the waste of human beings."

To you, Babu Kristodas (the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal) I owe thanks for the friendly care with which you nursed the scheme, and I felt it my duty here to declare publicly that without that friendly and patriotic nursing the scheme would have died the death of a premature birth; at least, would never have attained shape and dimensions enough to attract public sympathy and support. And I must also take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the press of India for their unanimous and powerful advocacy of the project."

To you, Rev. Father and friend (Father Lafont), I owe thanks for the encouragement you have given me from the very beginning, which encouragement has hitherto kept me up in the face of the most formidable difficulties and the most trying troubles. You opened your public lectures purely for the purpose of keeping up the idea of the Science Association afloat in the public mind."

And to you, Hon'ble Sir, how can I adequately and even decently convey the thanks that I owe you? Words fail me at the present moment. I do the best of the heart. Your Honor has laid me a poor, obscure practitioner of medicine and of a system yet despised of orthodoxy,—I say your Honor has laid me under all my countrymen under a debt of obligation which it is impossible for us now to repay, and which will only have been partially repaid when the institution, which has been founded under your auspices, and which, to-day, under your direction, commences actual work, will prove a success."

And, then, I have no doubt the name of Sir Richard Temple will be cherished in the hearts of my countrymen as the Father of Scientific Education in Bengal."

It was the boast of Count Rumford, the founder of the Royal Institution of London, that the greatest discovery was the discovery of Davy; and Davy in his turn boasted that the greatest of his discoveries was the discovery of Faraday."

Sir, I do not despair of such discoveries even here in the future, though that future, must be very remote indeed. I have not lost faith in the intelligence of my countrymen. It is only through centuries of misrule and despotism and foreign domination that they have well nigh ceased to be intellectual. Once the intellectuality is roused—and the Science Association is eminently calculated to do it—the intelligence will come into play, and produce its fruits. (Loud and continued applause.)

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS Dr. Ward put a question about the collapse of the late anti-famine meeting in Calcutta. Lord George Hamilton replied as follows:

"The only information which I have upon this subject is derived from an advertisement in an Indian newspaper, in which it is stated that a requisition to hold a public meeting had been presented to the Sheriff of Calcutta, signed by about 100 persons whose names are not given. In a subsequent edition of the same newspaper it is stated that the Sheriff fixed the 29th of May for the meeting, but the requisitionists instead of availing themselves of the day so fixed, requested the Sheriff to postpone *sine die* the day for the meeting. The only reason for this indefinite postponement seems to be a fear on the part of the requisitionists that if the meeting is held it will be attended by persons who will propose and carry amendments hostile to the two resolutions mentioned in the question—"Hear, hear," and laugh.)"

What feelings must this grim "laugh" excite in the breasts of those, whose want of moral courage was the sole cause of the collapse referred to!

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE SPECIAL MEETING of the Bethune Society to do honor to its retiring President Mr. Justice Phear was a great success. We give the following extract from the speeches delivered on the occasion.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra:

"The speaker had the misfortune to differ from him in opinion regarding many social and other questions, and when he did so, he did not meet from Mr. Phear that idle impatience and intolerance which had often fallen to his lot elsewhere, but with every mark of courtesy which he could expect, and the terms of their friendship never suffered the least on account of such differences. This was not saying much, for every gentleman was expected to be civil and courteous; but, unfortunately among the natives and Englishmen, it was not quite so common as could be wished. He felt certain that many besides himself had met with the same treatment at the hands of Mr. Phear. Adverting next to Mr. Phear's character as a Judge, the speaker went on to remark that the greatest monument of British glory in this country, was the High Court. It had been the bulwark of the rights and liberty of the people. No British institution in the country had so completely won the sympathy of the people as that Court, and it was held in the highest esteem. From a moral point of view, the acts of the Executive Government might not always bear a close scrutiny, but the fair fame of the highest tribunal of the land had seldom been soiled by a single stain. It was unrivalled and unique of its kind, and India never had the like of it even in the palmiest days of her greatness; and Mr. Phear had contributed not a little to support its glory, and was one of its brightest ornaments (cheers)."

Mr. Woodrow:

"There was no one who had done more for the cause of female education in this country than Mr. Phear had done, and Mr. Woodrow hoped the people of the country would bear in mind the eminent services rendered to them by that gentleman even after he was dead (cheers)."

Mr. Manomohun Ghose :

"It had been pointed out that Mr. Phear had, in his treatment of the people of this country, been ever kind and courteous, and always ready to make allowances for their shortcomings, without being guilty of any unfriendliness towards his own countrymen. He thought it exceedingly to be regretted that there should have existed any necessity for pointing out this fact so prominently. It seemed to him to be a matter of the deepest regret that kindness and affability towards the people of this country by an Englishman should be construed into a dislike of his own countrymen, or that it should even be supposed by the people of this country that, in the estimation of the Englishman, the one necessarily involved the other. He thought Mr. Phear's treatment of the people of this country had been that of an English gentleman and every English gentleman, in the strictest sense of the term, would behave to the people of this country as Mr. Phear had done."

Dr. Smith :

"A letter appeared in the *Englishman* a few days ago, in which the writer expressed the opinion that Mr. Phear, whilst he might be called the friend of the natives, must, at the same time, be regarded as the enemy of his own countrymen, and that therefore they should not meet to do him honor. From this view he (the speaker) entirely differed. He was of opinion that Mr. Phear was not only entitled to honor from the natives, but also from his own countrymen (hear hear)."

For himself he was foolish enough to believe, with Mr. Phear, that there might, by chance, be virtue in the Asiatic, as well as in the European. He had seen much of India, and the more he saw of it, the more was his interest excited in the country and the people.

He firmly believed that deep and true sympathy could exist between the two races. He could not forget how liberally the people of Bengal subscribed fourteen years ago during the hard times in Lancashire.

Dr. Smith also instanced the confidence which the people of this country showed in European doctors, as a tie between the races. He alluded to the splendid charity which was attached to the Medical College Hospital, and which was conveyed by the late Prince Ghulam Muhammad. The Prince gave a lakh and seventy thousand rupees for the relief of "Distressed Europeans leaving Hospital." The late Lord Hobart on visiting the College Hospital, and having his attention drawn to this matter, said that he had never in his life heard of a nobler charity. Dr. Smith also alluded to the remarkable benevolence and large-hearted charity of the Maharani Sarnamai of Kassim Bazar, from whose residence a golden stream of charity seemed to flow incessantly."

Babu Keshub Chunder Sen :

"Mr. Phear was not a man of very brilliant talents, but he had strenuously endeavored to ameliorate the condition of the people of this country; and, although he could not be said to have been a 'popular' man in the ordinary acceptance of the term, yet his unpopularity was mainly due to the fact that he had always been honest enough to point to the people their defects and faults, whenever these came under his notice (cheers). True popularity did not, however, consist in the blind approbation of the majority, but in the due appreciation of services bestowed freely and honestly, such as those of Mr. Phear were."

Father Lalant :

"He would take advantage of the circumstances that he belonged to neither nationality—not that he implied that to be a Hindu or an Englishman was not in itself a matter to be proud of—but as he was not either a Hindu or Englishman, he could say that it was an edifying sight to him to see the gratitude displayed by the natives of this country for whatever had been done in their behalf, and it was no less satisfactory and pleasing to him to know that Englishmen in this country acted so as to deserve that gratitude."

Moulavi Abdul Luteef :

"In the indifference and silence, in regard to public matters of able men, the task of representing his Muhammadan fellow subjects in Bengal, having for so many years devolved on his unworthy shoulders, it was expected that he should say a word from the side of his co-religionists. Having, from the very beginning of Mr. Justice Phear's Indian career, enjoyed that gentleman's personal kindness in private life, and having, as he flattered himself, been honoured with a share of his confidence it was a great satisfaction for him to know and to say that word was altogether in his favour, and that the Muhammadan community shared to the full the good opinion of their Hindu fellow-countrymen, as manifested in this evening's proceedings, in regard to the gentleman who was shortly to leave this country."

Mr. Macrae :

"Mr. Phear did become unpopular among a certain section of the native community, because they felt that he was subverting some of their most cherished ideas and institutions. That he was unpopular also amongst some of his own countrymen could not be doubted, and the unjust letter which appeared in the *Englishman*, and which had been referred to that night, was a proof of it. But that Mr. Phear was the enemy of his own countrymen was simply ridiculous; no sane man could ever believe such a thing, and all that could be said on the subject against that honorable gentleman was that he earned the reproach of some of his countrymen by his earnest endeavours to hold the scales of justice equally and impartially (cheers)."

Sir Richard Temple :

"It had sometimes been erroneously doubted by Englishmen whether the Natives of India were capable of gratitude in the sense the word was understood by European Nations. That doubt was, indeed, most erroneous. He had heard one of the greatest statesmen and administrators say: 'Give a native something to be grateful for, and he will show gratitude fast enough' (applause). Now, not only had Mr. Phear been assiduously administering to their requirements, but he had done everything to impress on their minds moral truths, conducive to their welfare and besides doing all these things, he had co-operated in the cause of the education of the rising generation."

BABU BHUGGUBUTTY CHURN MULLICK gave a farewell entertainment to Mr. Phear on Wednesday last, at which a valedictory address was given to him on behalf of the Burra Bazar Family Literary Club. In accepting the address Mr. Phear said :

"Gentlemen,—it is very kind of you to enliven my services in such flattering terms, and I would fain believe that you place a higher value on them than they deserved. However, I will

never forget the honor you have done me this evening, and I shall be proud of this address to the last day of my life."

THE UTTERPARRA HITAKARI SABHA presented a farewell address to Mr. Phear, which he acknowledged in suitable terms. We are sorry we cannot give the address for want of space, but we make the following extract from the reply :

"Placed as he had had the honor of being in a high position of responsibility in the administration of the country and at the same time a foreigner strange to all their ways, it had been his business to learn as much as his narrow opportunities admitted of the circumstances and conditions of their social life. Without this he could not do what he had been sent to the country to do. Thus, situated in the midst of them, eagerly working out their own progress and development, it was impossible for him to stand by an apathetic spectator."

"The great misfortune they had always felt was that the two peoples could not get nearer to each other. The immense difference in their daily habits and ways of life and of social traditions made a great gap between them. It was to be hoped that time would lessen this. Nothing would tend more to bridge it over than timely expressions, such as the present, of kindly appreciation of all efforts, however feeble at co-operation."

A CORRESPONDENT at Ajmir writes to the *Times of India* that the authorities have conveyed to the Maharaja of Jaipur, in very plain terms, their disapproval of the continuance any longer in office, as Dewan, of Fattah Sing.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 3rd August.—Turkish official despatches admit defeat of a portion of Mourkhar Pashas army Orbitza 28th ultimo with loss of three guns but Nissa army since victorious and now advancing. Servians are besieging Sienitz. Death announced, Bishop Batcher of Meath by his own hand. No improvement in health of the Sultan, mind affected, become imbecile.

London 3rd August. A Fracas is reported to have occurred in the town of Bokhara in consequence of the violation of a Caze's Herem by some Russian soldiers. The Caze proceeded to Kokand to complain to the Russian authorities.

Constantinople, 27th July.—It is rumoured that Sultan Murad is mentally impaired. The accession to the throne of his brother Abdul Hamid is probable.

Bombay 28th July.—Turkey is issuing a loan of three millions by notes of a forced currency.

Bombay 29th July.—Agitation of a political nature has commenced in Belgrade, and placards have appeared urging the overthrow of Prince Milan. A proclamation of Georgitch declares Prince Nikita's army demoralized.

Queen Isabella has re-entered Spain. The King and Abbe agree to her return. The King himself went to the frontier to receive his mother back to Spanish soil.

Bombay, 31st July.—Replying to Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, Mr. Hardy denied any proposals had been made to reduce the term of service in European Regiments in India. Sir Salar Jung and suite left to-day for Brindisi.

Bombay 1st July.—In the House of Commons last evening in the debate on the Eastern Question, Mr. Bruce moved that Government, while respecting existing treaties, should exercise influence to secure welfare, equal treatment of races and religions in Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone reviewed and defended England's policy in the Crimean War, and advocated autonomy of insurgent provinces.

Mr. Disraeli denied rejection of the Berlin memorandum as cause of war, which was simply due to the aggression of Serbia. British fleet sent to preserve British not Turkish Empire. Civil war no cause, asking for interference; ready however, to help to pacify belligerents.

Hartington admitted the justice of the course adopted by Government, Motion withdrawn.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords regretted total rejection of Berlin Memorandum without offering counter project. He described the policy of the Government towards Turkey as one of benevolent neutrality.

Mr. Derby repeated former statements, adding England's future policy depended on the results of the war and possibility of acting in concert with other Powers.

THE MORTUARY return of Calcutta for the week ending the 22nd July last shows a total number of 196 deaths, which gives an average of 23.73 per thousand of population. According to religion and nationality the deceased were 121 Hindus, 84 Mahomedans, and 3 of other classes, 15 non-Asiatics and of mixed races. The total number of deaths during the previous week was 178 giving an average of 21.55 per thousand.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—

1. Report on the Stamp Revenue of the Central Provinces for 1875-76. 2. Report on the Working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries of the Central Provinces for 1875. 3. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1875-76. 4. Report on the Administration of Travancore for M. E. 1050 and Christian year 1874-75. 5. Elements of Mensuration (Plane surfaces) in Bengali, by Nurshinachundera Mookerjee M. A. B. L. 6. Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Book I. in Bengali, by Do. 7. The Cyclopaedia of Practice of Medicine in Bengali, compiled by Judunath Mookerjee L. M. S. No. 1. 8. Bibbidha Samalochana or selections of Reviews and Essays from the Bunga Darsuna, by Bunkimchunder Chatterjee. 9. Bunga Darsuna for Chaitra 1282 B. S. 10. Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. 11. Lecture on the Calcutta Economic Museum. By the Hon'ble J. B. Phear.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Muir White the well-known painter has succeeded in obtaining the assent of Mr. Justice Phear to give him sittings for a picture. Mr. White's installation picture of the

Duke of Edinburgh is the best monument of his excellence as an artist.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the first number of Indian Punch in Bengali, entitled the *Horbola Bhar*. It promises to be a not unworthy companion of the *Indian Charivari*.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE conveys the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to Jiban Joardar, a well-to-do ryot of the Chandal caste, for having executed a heavy piece of road-work across the Rungpore Jhil, from Daulatpore to S-lapore Hat, in Khulna, valued at Rs. 2,000, partly by his personal labour, aided by his brother Mohami Joardar and the male members of his family, and partly by hired labour paid for from his own pocket. Such liberality among substantial ryots is not rare.

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair* the post of Military Attache at St. Petersburg has been offered to Captain Evelyn Baring, C. S. I.

WE ARE requested to announce that the Deputation of the Bethune Society will wait on Mr. Justice Phear to-morrow at 1 P. M. The Deputation will assemble at the Town Hall at 12-30 P. M.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876.

JURISDICTION OF PARLIAMENT OVER NATIVE STATES.

LORD SALISBURY has introduced in the House of Lords a Bill for the more effectual punishment of the subjects of Native Princes in India, who are guilty of slave-trading. The primary object of the Bill will doubtless commend itself to the approval of all honest and right-thinking men. But the Bill involves a most important constitutional principle. Has the Parliament of England any jurisdiction over the subjects of Native States in India? We trow not. The reasons which have induced Lord Salisbury to introduce this measure were thus summed up by his Lordship. The slave trade on the coast of Africa had been pointed out by Dr. Livingstone to be in the hands of agents of British Indian subjects. Lord Salisbury said that this was not strictly correct. It was, he remarked, "in the hands, to some degree, of those who were under British rule, but speaking more exactly it was in the hands of the subjects of Native Princes, who are under the protection of the Queen. Until lately it was thought that the laws against the slave trade at Mozambique, Zanzibar, and other places applied as much against the subjects of Native Princes of India as against those who were under the direct rule of Her Majesty. But in 1874 the case of a Cutchee, the subject of the Rao of Cutch, was brought before the High Court of Bombay. A charge of slave-dealing was preferred against him at the instance of the Consul at Zanzibar, and it appeared by the decision of Mr. Justice Gibbs that the Court had no legal power to try a subject of a Native Prince for offence against the English law, and the result was that he was released." Lord Salisbury justly considers this an obvious failure of justice. He remarks: "In the case of independent Princes negotiations might have been set on foot, and the subjects of those Princes might have been bound by Treaty between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Native Princes. But we have bound the Native Princes in alliance with the Queen not to enter into Treaties with foreign Powers. They have surrendered their foreign relations into our hands, and that remedy, therefore, is not practicable; and it is necessary, as you give them protection and undertake all the duties which fall to the Foreign Office with respect to their subjects, to undertake also the duty of punishing them if they commit crimes against law. The proposal of the Bill, therefore, is to remedy the defect which was discovered by the judgment of Mr. Justice Gibbs, and to enact that the laws against the slave trade—we propose to limit it to that—shall be enforceable in the High Court of Bombay against the subjects of Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, just in the same way as they are now enforceable against British subjects."

It is quite true that the Native Princes are precluded by treaties with the British Govern-

ment from entering into treaties with Foreign Powers. But surely these treaties do not give the British Parliament jurisdiction over the subjects of Native States in matters connected with Foreign Powers. The subject of slavery is one which enlists the better instincts of society in favor of any measure, which has for its object the suppression of that vile traffic, but once a precedent is made that Parliament can exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of Native States, it may be taken advantage of more and more, and the independence of the Native Princes in the internal administration of their territories may be virtually set at naught. If it is competent to interfere for the suppression of the slave-trade, it would be deemed equally competent to interfere for the repression of other administrative evils. And if this power of interference by the imperial legislature with the internal administration of the Native States be admitted, these States may as well be openly annexed. As matters now stand, it is generally believed that the chiefs of these so-called independent States have practically much less liberty than the subjects of the British Government. We had good evidence on this point from the reports of the Princes, who composed the commission for the trial of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. It is noteworthy that in introducing the measure the Secretary of State did not even observe the common courtesy of consulting the native chiefs on the subject. This his Lordship admitted in reply to a question from Lord Northbrook, who, we are sorry to observe, supports legislative interference by Parliament in this matter. Lord Stanley of Alderly however took a sound view of the question. His Lordship said: "he had no objection to the objects of this Bill, but unless the consent of the various Indian Sovereigns whose subjects it was proposed to punish by the Bill, had been given, the measure would propose to enact that which was contrary to the law of nations and an usurpation. The Bill was intended to operate against the Banyans who traded principally at Zanzibar, and probably they belonged to a very small number of States, and the consent of their Rulers might easily be obtained; but unless that consent were given, this country had no right to inflict penalties on those subjects, and he would feel bound to offer all the opposition to it in his power." We entirely agree. The Secretary of State could have obtained the assent of the Native chiefs if he had condescended to take their opinion. They would not have, we feel persuaded, opposed the humane wishes of the British Government. They did not for instance object to the execution of processes of British courts of justice in Native States or to the punishment of offenders connected with railways, residing in those states. But Lord Salisbury seems to carry this measure with a high hand. We are sincerely sorry for this. We are satisfied that his Lordship has no intention to interfere with the internal administration of the Native States. But the precedent he is creating is bad, and will be detrimental to the interests of the Native Princes. Lord Stanley raised a most important issue. He urged that it was only one or two Native States, the subjects of which had any connection with slave-traffic, and surely these states would not refuse to co-operate with the British Government for its suppression—why then for the sake of one or two states usurp the sovereign rights of the whole body of native states? This is a stretch of the Paramount authority of the British Government, which we cannot believe Parliament, if it examines the question for itself, will approve.

We hope we shall not be misunderstood. We heartily sympathize with the primary object of the Bill. Lord Salisbury said, "it is essential that the arm of the law should reach the crime they commit. Especially after the judgment which has been pronounced in Bombay there would be no security for the administration of the law, for not only would you be exposed to slave dealing on the part of the subjects of the native Princes, but it would be impossible to distinguish between those who had been born on their soil and ours, which would practically leave the traffic open to the whole of the Indian population. There is one thing I ought to mention namely, that the Rao of Kutch did his best to check his subjects in these nefarious operations, but the

Court of Bombay was unable to give effect to his proclamation on the subject. I believe, my lords, that if this measure be passed, a great and beneficial advance will be made, and that other Sovereigns and Chiefs will be led to give up power to deal with their subjects and that we shall come nearer and nearer to the object of deterring from this traffic all those races whose superior civilization now enables them to engage in it." By all means enlist the co-operation of the Native Princes in the suppression of this vile trade, but do so constitutionally. Take the consent of the chiefs, and we feel convinced that they will not refuse it. But once let Parliament legislate for the Native States without the consent or concurrence of the chiefs, and we do not know where this interference may go. It is from a constitutional point of view only we take exception to Lord Salisbury's Bill.

THE RENT QUESTION.

WE turned with some interest and curiosity to the article in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* on the Rent Question. It is from the pen of a native gentleman, himself a Zemindar, and, as the *Reviewer* says, "from the very accident of his birth, the native must be conversant with many facts which never reach the ears of the governing body." The writer takes a bird's eye view of the whole question, but we feel more interested in his remarks upon the Lieutenant Governor's minute on the subject of the law for the enhancement, or strictly speaking, the settlement of rent. He thus summarizes his objections to the proposals of His Honor:

"1. It is hardly necessary to repeat, that a distinction between ejectable (or non-occupancy) and non-ejectable (or occupancy) ryots, which has time for its basis, when coupled with a further distinction between the two, as to the rate of assessment necessarily confines the advantages to a limited class of ryots, but the disadvantages extend to the general body of tenants, and its inevitable tendency is the expansion of rack-renting and the extinction of the favored class.

"2. It is not mentioned whether a classification of soils will be attended to, in connection with the average non-occupancy rate. But otherwise, the proposed principle of average will disturb the natural development of the rent system, which has been characterised by a differentiation of soils and unification of rates. The proposed scheme of averages may keep up the position of the zemindar, but it will be sure to fall with unequal pressure upon, and result in great hardship to, ryots holding various kinds of soil, and those again in different proportions.

3. The *nirikk* system, taken by itself, or as a development of *bhag* system, and the privilege of ejectable ryots to merge after a time into the general body of tenants, and thenceforward to claim an equal assessment with them, militate against the standard of assessment being derived from the rates of the exceptional class of *utbandi* or non-occupancy ryots. And the further elaboration of the principle founded on the duration of occupancy with respect to the several species of occupancy ryots, is sure to heighten the evil alluded to, and will only drive matters to a hopeless state of confusion.

4. Humanity requires that the sympathy of the Legislature should be extended to the actual cultivator in preference to the sleeping middleman.

5. The zemindar cannot legally demand from the non-occupancy ryot more than "a certain" proportion of the produce, unless the declaration to that effect is formally repealed that there does not seem to be any reason why it should be repealed."

With reference to the first point we have simply to remind the *Reviewer* that Act X of 1859 has conferred the occupancy right upon ryots *en masse*, who had been holding their tenures for 12 years or more. The prior laws made no distinction between occupancy and non-occupancy ryots; consequently the landlords had taken no precautions against the innovation which the legislature introduced in 1859; the tenants-at-will as a matter of course became part proprietors of the soil so long as they paid rent at a fixed rate. We cannot therefore understand how the limitation of the Zemindar's demand upon occupancy ryots will, as the *Reviewer* says, benefit "only a limited class of ryots."

The second point of the *Reviewer* is not quite clear. If the rent be regulated according to a share of the produce, a classification of the soils is not necessary. The quantity of produce depends upon the quality of the soil, and each case will be governed by its own merits. Supposing that the rate of rent as a general rule be fixed at one-fourth the value of the gross produce, it will be a sort of self-adjusting principle, provided that the value of the produce be correctly assessed. A ryot's holding generally consists of good, middling, and bad, lands, the produce of each ought to be ascertained, and the rent fixed accordingly. Or the whole produce may be taken in a lump, and a share in money value given to the landlord as rent.

The third point goes against the sliding scale proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The writer is quite right in holding, if this be his meaning, that if the process of conversion of non-occupancy ryots into occupancy ryots under this scale goes on, there will ultimately be no non-occupancy ryots at all. But in order to prevent that wholesale injustice the twelve years' rule creating the occupancy right ought to be abrogated.

As regards the fourth point we do not clearly understand whom the *Reviewer* means by "middlemen." If he means dependent Talookdars, Istemarardars and Mokororidars, their rights are already protected. They cannot be ejected nor can their rent be enhanced by the Zemindar. If he however means Jotedars or lease-holders, they have no legal status whatever, and we do not think it is contemplated to confer upon them a new right. The ryots or the actual cultivators will not be protected or benefitted if these middlemen be raised to the status of sub-proprietor.

Respecting the fifth point we need only remark that in all rent-arrangements in this country the rate of rent payable by all classes of ryots means a share of the produce, and hitherto the determination of this share was practically left to mutual agreement between the zemindar and ryot. The rise in the value of produce disturbed the old rule, and the commutation of payment in kind into payment in money was not unoften made without a strict regard to the rule of proportion. There was no distinction observed between occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, because there was no such distinction known. In those days it was the land which sought the ryot and not the ryot who sought the land; there was therefore no competition, and the zemindar was content with what he received. The condition of things has changed, and it has therefore become necessary to adjust rent according to the market value of land.

The next question is as to whether the gross or net produce of the land should be taken for division between the zemindar and ryot: the *Reviewer* is quite right in saying—the former. He remarks: "1st. Divisions of the net produce is contrary to the principles of the *bhag* or *metayer* system which has been shown to underlie the entire rent system of the country. 2nd. Such a course tends as pointed out by the late Justice Shambhu Nath Pandit, to make the ryot regardless of the cost of cultivation. In fact, it would tempt him to be more or less extravagant in this respect upon the expectation that the larger the capital he employs the greater will be the profit allowed him by the zemindar in the shape of interest. 3rd. Moreover, this method would, with reference to the question of onus of proof, cause to the ryot greater hardship and throw greater obstacles in the way of an amicable adjustment of rent with the zemindar than the method proposed in the suggestions submitted below." The *Reviewer* again recommends the classification of lands according to the quality of the soil and the division of shares of produce for adjustment of rent. He says: "The Legislature should lay down certain rules for the classification of lands, keeping in view the productive powers of the soil and the cost of cultivation." "Lands being thus classified, the Legislature should, for each class, declare the maximum share of the gross produce payable to the zemindar by the ryot."

What we have said above is we believe sufficient to shew that there is no necessity for the classification of lands. The fixing the rent according

to a certain share of the gross produce, having regard of course to the cost of cultivation, will leave little room for inequality of assessment or rather such disparity as he apprehends. What ought to be the respective shares of the zemindar and the ryot is a question, which involves some complications. A uniform rate may not suit all districts. In practice the proportion is not the same in East and West Bengal. This point can be satisfactorily settled only by a committee of gentlemen acquainted with the different parts of the country. But if we understand the Lieutenant Governor's minute aright, His Honor proposes the division of the share of the produce as an alternative. He starts with the proposition that the rent should be fixed on the basis of the competitive rate. It is said that this rate cannot be discovered in all places. This we deny. Although the rates payable by occupancy and non-occupancy ryots may not be distinguishable in all places, still the rate paid by the *kurfa* ryot can be easily ascertained, and that rate is the competitive rate. In those villages, however, where the ryots cultivate with their own hands, and do not let out lands to *kurfa* ryots, the principle of the share of the gross produce must come into play, but if an equitable rate or share of produce be fixed for such cases, there will be no difficulty in adjusting the rent. We have only cursorily glanced at the several points noted above, as we have discussed them *ad nauseum*.

MR. J. B. PHEAR.

MR. J. B. PHEAR leaves India amid a blaze of public demonstrations. From villages and towns in the Mofussil and the capital valedictory addresses have poured in upon him like a refreshing shower after the heat of a laborious career for nearly twelve years, and these demonstrations have a great moral significance. The warmest admirers of Mr. Phear will allow that he is not an extraordinary man. Possessed of fair talents, great culture, refined manners, and a strong individuality he is a fine specimen of an English gentleman, and as an English gentleman, he leaves his stamp upon the heart of the nation in Bengal. What he has done many Englishmen did before him, and yet our countrymen did not come forward with such eagerness to acknowledge their obligations to such Englishmen. And why? Because the feelings which prompted Mr. Phear in his relations with the children of the soil were not rare in days gone by. Unfortunately a change has come over the spirit of the time, and what Mr. Phear has done is consequently regarded as something not common in these degenerate days. Time was when Judges of the late Supreme Court used to deliver lectures, take part in discussions in debating clubs, and thus stimulate the intellectual activity of the natives, to attend school exhibitions, participate in the pleasures of the people by going to weddings and matches, invite representative men to their own houses, and actively promote the amelioration of the social and moral condition of the people. From the time of Sir William Jones to that of Sir James Colville the Judges of the Supreme Court always exhibited a lively interest in the welfare of the people. The greatest institution for the promotion of oriental learning in this country, we mean the Asiatic Society, was founded by a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir William Jones. The first English College was established in India chiefly through the exertions of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Hyde East. The first private seminary in Calcutta, we mean the Oriental Seminary, was most encouraged by a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Henry Seton. The first Public Library was ushered into existence in Calcutta chiefly through the patronage of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Edward Ryan. The first national College in Calcutta, independent of Government aid, the Hindu Metropolitan College, owed not a little to a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Lawrence Peel. We doubt whether the Widow Marriage Act would have passed into law but for the cordial assistance of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Sir James Colville. And Mr. Justice Phear nobly followed the example of his predecessors in mixing with the people and advancing their intellectual and moral welfare. We have said above that Mr. Phear has a strong individuality, and

this trait of his character was manifest alike on the bench, in the lecture-hall, in his private chamber, in his self-imposed social avocations. He considered that an Englishman in this country had a higher mission to fulfil than simply to go through the daily official routine and pocket his pay, and in pursuing that mission he pursued the bent of his own mind. His radical notions about sociology did not certainly command the sympathy of the bulk of the natives, his countrymen or the Government, but he would not surrender his own convictions. As a matter of course he moved among young men and go-ahead reformers, who only could be expected to sympathize with his ideas on social reform, which his own countrymen and not a few native gentlemen considered *infra dig*, and it was sometimes whispered with what truth we cannot say that he lost not a little of his weight with his brother Judges and the Government in consequence of this sort of intercourse. As regards the natives generally Babu Keshub chunder Sen truly said the other evening at the Bethune Society that Mr. Phear's ideas on social reform were far too radical even for men like himself and his followers. But Mr. Phear went on boldly and unflinchingly. Though a friend of the natives, Mr. Phear did not hesitate to lay bare the defects in their character from his own point of view, and his outspokenness, sometimes bordering on cynicism, not a little detracted from his general popularity. It is not necessary for us to enquire now whether he was right or wrong; we criticised his views and opinions freely whenever duty required us to do so, and the discharge of this duty sometimes led to an insinuation that we were personally opposed to Mr. Phear, as if honest difference of opinion implied personal opposition. We regretted that Mr. Phear himself sometimes exhibited a sensitiveness of public criticism, which was not quite consistent with his strong individuality, but now that the heat of controversy is over we believe he will allow that such difference of opinion is perfectly compatible with the highest respect for his character and independence. Mr. Phear's career on the bench was marked by the same strong individuality, which distinguished his utterances at literary and social gatherings. Of course it is no praise to a Judge to say that he is upright and independent. But in this country there are so many adverse influences at work, which tend to destroy independence in a Judge, particularly when the issues are between the Government and the people, or between Europeans and natives, that we cannot too highly admire the Judge, who would not surrender his independence for any earthly consideration. The even-handed justice which Mr. Phear administered not only commanded the confidence of the people, but helped in promulgating that reign of law, which in the hands of over-zealous executive does not unfrequently prove a fiction. His name was a terror to the wrong-doer, whether official or non-official, European or native. Perhaps we do not exaggerate if we say that he has sacrificed his personal prospects to his unswerving devotion to law and constitution. If he had been accommodating and pliable, who knows that he might not have long ere this filled the highest seat on the bench of the High Court. We have been grieved to see a charge preferred against him to the effect that while he has been a friend of the natives he has been an enemy of his countrymen. The two we submit do not necessarily follow. Why an Englishman, who is a friend of the natives, should be an enemy of his countrymen, is a conclusion, which passeth our understanding. We admit that Mr. Phear did not make that invidious distinction of race and religion in the discharge of his judicial duties, which is the fashion in certain quarters, but we think Englishmen ought to be proud of such a countryman. The head and front of Mr. Phear's offending was, if we might say so, that he could not play the ladies' man, for we are inclined to think that if he knew the art of winning his way into the hearts of the lovely and fair, he would have fared better with his countrymen and countrywomen. But joking apart, we cannot conceive any reason why Mr. Phear should be

regarded an enemy of his countrymen because he happened to be a friend of the natives. If such a feeling should be common among Englishmen, then English rule in India would be intolerable. But we do not believe that that ungracious feeling exists among the better class of Englishmen in this country. And here we venture to express a hope that though Mr. Phear's official relations with India will for the present cease, his sympathy with its children will not cease. An Englishman, who loves India so much as to give an Indian name to his child, cannot we feel convinced forget its myriad millions, though he may be far away from it. We however hope that our educated countrymen, if they really appreciate the character of Mr. Phear, will treasure up in the heart of the hearts the true moral of his career—fearless independence. It is such independence which has made Englishmen what they are, and which commands respect for them through the civilized world. And that such independence is perfectly compatible with gentlemanliness of feeling and demeanour was amply exemplified in the person of Mr. Phear. He was independent but at the same time conciliatory; he was firm but at the same time forbearing; he was frank but at the same time fair. Our countrymen cannot do him greater honor than to make the principles of his life and character a model for their guidance. We wish Mr. Phear a happy voyage home and a long career of usefulness.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA

THE tabulation of the death-returns of Calcutta according to wards or sections upon which we had insisted for years past, has for the first time been attempted by Dr. Payne. It gives some startling results and contradicts some of the generally received notions of hygienists. We give below the population and mortuary return of each ward:

WARD.	POPULATION.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
A.—Shampooer	13389	11142	24531	23.48
B.—Coomerolly	20008	11874	31882	19.95
C.—Burtollah	14151	11016	25167	30.52
D.—Sukea's Street	11632	8483	20115	28.04
E.—Jorabagan (Mayo Hospital)	24955	12350	37305	26.06
F.—Jorasanko	20301	14094	34395	20.93
G.—Burra Bazar	17464	4974	22438	18.18
H.—Colootollah (Medical College Hospital)	81444	17058	43502	33.40
I.—Moocheepara	22861	14566	37427	23.40
J.—Bow Bazar	15030	7446	22476	24.03
K.—Puddopooker	11448	8109	19557	25.77
L.—Waterloo Street	4901	544	5445	6.61
M.—Fenick Bazar Street	19360	6213	25573	16.42
N.—Toltollah	15683	10200	25883	26.42
O.—Collingah	7910	4284	12194	29.52
P.—Park Street	3498	860	4358	5.50
Q.—Bamun Bustee	4766	1503	6269	15.31
R.—Hastings	3054	1865	4919	43.91
Total	262455	146581	409036	24.53
Fort William	2408	395	2803	8.56
Port of Calcutta	17643	53	17696	8.14
Grand Total ..	282506	147029	429535	23.75

It is notorious that Burra Bazar is the most thickly populated part of the town. The total number of population given does not correctly represent the density of its inhabitants. It is the most important business quarter of the town, and although the men, who do business there, do not as a rule sleep within the division, they spend from 8 to 12 hours there daily. The houses crowd so much upon each other that ventilation is necessarily very defective. Then the habits of the Hindusthanis, who chiefly dwell there, are not very cleanly, and yet they seem to keep their health well enough, in fact better than the inhabitants of other parts of the native town. The death-rate is 18.18 per 1,000, whereas in other parts of the Native town it varies from 19.95 to 33.40. It is worthy of enquiry as to what is the cause of this enormous difference when according to ordinary theories of sanitation Burra Bazar ought to have shewn perhaps the heaviest rate of mortality. It is observable that Shampooer, Sukea's Street, Puddopooker and Collingah are

The caste statistics shew some curious results. We give the statement below :

Statement of Deaths according to Cause for June 1876.

Caste.	Population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
Brahmin	33,914	63	22.32
Chettri	3,962	8	24.20
Rajpoot	803	2	29.70
Boishnub	7,009	27	46.20
Kayast	32,073	54	20.20
Coomar	1,269	2	19.06
Kamar	3,999	8	21
Tantee	11,848	36	36.46
Sudgop	8,017	22	32.93
Moirā	2,885	3	12.47
Napit	5,712	9	18.90
Tuli	7,533	14	22.30
Koybutta	15,410	30	23.36
Gowalla	13,240	23	20.85
Chootradhar... ..	3,224	6	22.33
Jelya	2,518	3	14.29
Sonar Banniah	16,362	54	39.60
Sakara	2,208	3	16.30
Bagdee	5,231	11	25.23
Koloo	3,001	5	19.99
Dhoba	3,881	12	37.10
Kurmi	2,082	13	14.93
Kahar	6,985	12	20.62
Dosadh	2,813	15	63.99
Chamar	7,079	22	37.29
Mehter	7,076	21	35.61
Cowra	1,517	10	79.10
Charral	759	1	15.81
Tamli	2,473	11	53.88
Hari	889	3	40.49
Agoozy	1,489	4	32.24
Kussari... ..	1,881	8	51.03
Hulwai	92	1	13.43
Baidya	2,185	5	27.46
Mali	771	2	31.13
Jogi	565	3	63.72
Kulwar	223	3	16.43
Dome	1,923	2	12.48
Barui	468	2	51.28
Mahomedan	123,556	252	24.47

It will be observed that the higher the caste, the less the rate of mortality. It is remarkable that the goalas, who live in the worst of bustees, keep their health much better than even richer people or persons of higher castes. The bustee problem apparently requires a more careful investigation than has been given to it.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WE congratulate the Port Commissioners on their successful administration of the Port of Calcutta. The present Commissioners were constituted in 1871, and within the last five years much useful work has been done by them. The Port of Calcutta is now a credit to the capital. The improvements made have been designed with care and judgment, and carried out with great energy. Of course we are not in a position to say whether they have been executed economically. The close borough system on which the business of the Commission is conducted, does not enable the public to know the *pros* and *cons* of the different questions disposed of by the Commissioners; we are referred for all information to the annual report, which is necessarily an one-sided document, and we must do them the justice to say that judged by the report they have done admirably well. We observe that the Commissioners have expended on new works up to the 31st March 1876—Jetties, 32,28,281, and Inland Vessels' Wharves Rs. 29,67,871, total 61,96,152. To meet this expenditure, the Commissioners have received as loans advanced by Government from time to time up to 31st March 1876, the sum of Rs. 46,93,684, of which Rs. 2,71,531 have been repaid, leaving the net amount of the debt due to Government on the 31st March 1876 on account of money advanced for the construction of works carried out under Act V. of 1870 Rs. 44,22,153. The sum of Rs. 15,02,468, being the difference be-

tween the total amount expended on new works and the amount of the loans advanced by Government, has been met from surplus revenue. The total profit derived from the jetties and inland vessels' wharves up to the end of March 1876 amounted to Rs. 18,76,957, and has been expended in the following manner :

	Rs.
Construction of new works	15,02,468
Repayment of Government loans	2,71,531
Formation of jetty reserve fund	29,394
Held as cash balance	73,564
Total	18,76,957

The following cash abstract shews the income and expenditure for 1875-76 :

Part	I.—Jetties	Actuals.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
"	II.—Inland Vessels' Wharves	5,45,515	14	9	4,92,120	2	4
"	III.—Strand Bank lands	3,18,727	5	3	3,17,874	5	7
"	IV.—Port or River Division	1,01,317	10	10	1,00,936	5	4
"	V.—Capital Accounts	4,31,576	7	4	4,24,210	0	7
		9,53,725	5	7	10,13,128	11	2
	Total	23,50,862	11	10	23,48,269	9	0

The following statement shews the amount of tolls collected at each Inland Vessels' Wharf:

			R.s	As.	P.
Grey's Wharf,	Collection from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.		140,880	1	3
Lower "	Ditto	1st " " to 31st "	54,556	13	3
Mohoutony Ghat.	Ditto	1st " " to 31st "	28,813	8	3
Nundibari "	Ditto	1st Nov. " to 31st "	10,364	7	6
Kassy Mitter's "	Ditto	1st April " to 31st "	29,154	13	3
Baug Bazar "	Ditto	1st " " to 31st "	10,592	8	0
Dabee Roy's "	Ditto	1st " " to 31st "	6,206	3	3
Cossipore "	Ditto	1st " " to 31st "	15,901	10	9
			2,94,470	1	6

The only point worth considering in connection with these tolls is whether the time has not arrived for reducing the scale of rates. The inland vessels, which are chiefly native boats, do not derive sufficient benefit from the wharves ; in fact they have only the advantage of an easy access to the main land, and the tolls levied are therefore disproportionate to the benefit conferred. The tolls are in effect an octroi duty, and the heavier they are, they are a hindrance to trade and consumption.

The principal works executed by the Commissioner last year were pitching slope along the whole length of jetty enclosure in front of export shed ; water-supply, including tank-house for watering roads and cleaning slope ; extension of new river-side road from Aheeretollah Ghat to northern boundary of the port with jetty and floating stage ; tramway to connect the jetties and inland vessels' wharves with Eastern Bengal Railway ; new work-shop ; landing stage at Chandpaul Ghat ; new burning ghat at Nimtollah Port Commissioner's office building and thirty-ton crane. The Commissioners are in charge of the Hooghly Bridge and give the following statement of receipts and disbursements on Bridge account :

		In 1875-76.	
RECEIPTS.		Ra.	A. P.
Railway traffic	...	2,72,006	0 9
Received from tolls on local traffic and hire of steamer	...	97,368	13 8
Sales	...	866	1 9
Damages	...	52	0 0
Gain of Ferry Steamer <i>Hovrah</i>	...	1,335	7 4
		3,71,628	7 6

DISBURSEMENT.			
Interest	..	...	1,00,881 0 0
Salaries	...	...	47,039 7 0
Working expenses	...	..	19,272 11 9
Repairs	..	...	489 11 8
Illumination	...	...	4,775 5 10
			1,72,458 5 0
		Net revenue	1,99,170 2 6
			3,71,628 7 6

The Bridge is thus financially a great success. If the receipts go on at the present rate the loan may be paid off in ten years. We would however suggest the propriety of lowering the rates of tolls for carriages and horses, which tend to impede wheeled traffic.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

ARE the days of Personal Government, which signalized the reign of Sir George Campbell, returning? We have of late had several cases of the executive pushing their vigour beyond the law. The following letter gives another illustration of the temper, which seems to have seized the executive :

SIR,—The high-handed proceedings of mofussil officers have been the subject of comment for sometime past, and the actions of a Kirkwood, a Moseley, and a D'Oily, have called forth the opinions of almost every leading journal of the day. They have each received their meed of reward, and the public would be acting unfairly if they were to set aside the equally strong claims of a Worsley or a Nugent: These officers are too modest to push themselves forward, and there is not the slightest doubt that they require the aid of somebody to bring their names prominently to the notice of the public. The Setamaree cases in which Mr. Nugent took an active part are well known by this time, and it only remains for us to recall to your readers the name of Seetanath Mookerjee the late Public Works Department overseer, and they will at once judge whether it would be acting rightly by Mr. Worsley were he allowed to sink into oblivion.

The trial and conviction of Seetanath Mockerjee need no comments at the present time; that duty has been ably performed by yourself, and others equally actuated by a love of justice and fair play, but what now demands the consideration of every right-thinking man is the action which the Magistrate has lately taken with regard to certain individuals, who are connected, or are said to be connected with Seetanath. He has recommended the transfer to other districts of seven officers severally attached to the Civil Court establishment, the Police office, the Magistrate's office, and the Public Works Department, and has assigned various reasons for the desirability of such a measure. We will refrain from offering any comments on them ourselves, but will simply take this opportunity of placing them before you so as to enable you to form your own opinion.

"The first officer who is likely to feel the effects of Magisterial wrath, is the Head Clerk of the Judge's Office who has been recommended for transfer on the grounds that he holds Government Promissory Notes to a large amount belonging to Seetanath in his own name, or in that of one of his sons, and further, that he has more influence in the station than is at all desirable. With regard to the holding of Promissory Notes we think the Magistrate and Mr. Billings (the Deputy Comptroller of Public Works Accounts who first started the suggestion) are both out in their calculation. They have neither made enquiries at the Treasury here, nor at the Bank of Bengal, and had they done so, it is very probable they would have had certain information. So far as social influence is concerned, we have no doubt that Babu Tara Pershad Bose has his share over the native community; this he has acquired by his amiability, his unassuming manners, and his kindness to all who come in contact with him; but if by influence, the Magistrate means influence to do evil, we are bound to resent the supposition. We do not think there is a more harmless man, in Mozaferpore, and one less likely to stand against the officers of that Government which he has served for the past 40 years. It is true that the Babu and Seetanath Mookerjee were neighbours, and friends, for a number of years, and that naturally he would feel for a friend placed in the position of Seetanath; but that does not warrant the presumption that the Babu would cavil against an act of justice. There seems to be a chord of sympathy attaching one Bengali to another no matter in what position he may be, which is utterly wanting in Mr. Worsley's heart to his fellow-men, and we cannot help thinking that this deficiency shows itself with greater distinctness in his dealings with the natives of this country.

The Magistrate recommends the transfer of the 2nd Clerk of the same office, because, he is connected with Seetanath Mookerjee, a man convicted of grave criminal charges, and presumes that he would be looked down upon with suspicion by respectable members of society. It is fortunate that Mr. Worsley does not move in that society, and it is perfectly immaterial to him who thinks well, or ill of that officer, his own conduct and behaviour speak for themselves, and it is not at all likely that the conviction of a distant relative even if convicted of grave criminal charges would at all affect his social status. We are rather surprised to hear the assertion "convicted of grave criminal charges," for we were under the impression that Mr. Gray the Sessions Judge of Patna had decided to the contrary. The second clerk of the Police Office is recommended for removal from this district, simply because, Mr. Worsley supposes him to have had connection with Seetanath in regard to a false document. While touching upon this subject we cannot help remarking that this very document which the Collector Magistrate presumes to be false, was one, which went a great way in favor of Seetanath; and there is not the slightest doubt that for this reason it is held under suspicion by Mr. Worsley. The Magistrate gives no reasons for the transfer of his own Head Clerk beyond saying that it is certainly desirable to remove him from this place, and refers to a conversation which he had with the Commissioner of the Division in September last. It is supposed by both the Commissioner and the Magistrate that

this officer was the head of a clique, formed to assist Sertanath during his trials, and though this supposition is utterly unfounded as people better informed than they can testify to, it appears that he is to be made the victim of a most unjustifiable *presumption*, while there is nothing against the poor educational clerk, save the fact that he is connected by marriage with the Head clerk of the Magistrate's Office.

Further on the Magistrate recommends the transfer of an overseer of the Public Works Department because if he had so minded he could have given valuable assistance and information at the late trials. Here we see another instance of a perfectly groundless *presumption*, the man had no information to give, such as the Magistrate wished for; nor could he assist in any way at the mockery of justice which the Courts witnessed but a few months back. It is assumed that what Mr. Worsley supposes must be true. Mr. Billings supports the assumption and the consequence is that a really deserving man who from boyhood to old age has served the Government faithfully suffers.

With regard to the transfer of the Moonsiff Mr. Worsley has nothing to say, save that it is not desirable that he should continue in a station where his brother is Court Inspector. In conclusion the Magistrate makes a sweeping remark to the effect that nothing could be truer than what Mr. Billings states, that Sertanath Moogjee had the sympathy of the whole Bengali community, although they were aware that he had amassed a fortune of several lacs by nefarious means.

We have as closely as possible followed Mr. Worsley through his remarkable letter, and if we have erred in any way we beg to tender him our humblest apologies, and to assure him that we have not seen the letter ourselves, had we done so perhaps our statements would have been more precise, be that as it may, we have to deal with its purport, and that is sufficient for our purpose.

You have now before you an instance of how far official power may be stretched in order to satisfy a whim if nothing else. There is ample ground for supposing that it is for the sympathy which the above-named officers naturally felt for a countryman persecuted in the manner that Sertanath was. We need not prolong this subject further, but with the assurance of addressing you on an early occasion, we take this opportunity of saying "on revoir."

The above letter speaks for itself. We cannot believe that Sir Richard Temple will allow himself to be played upon just as the executive may wish. At any rate we hope we shall be spared the necessity of shewing up "Personal Government" under Sir Richard's benign and popular rule.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce the following subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

Babu Amirtakristo Bose,	Calcutta	Rs 100
Bhoojendra Bhushan Chatterjee	Do.	100

We are also requested to mention that a meeting of the Managing Committee will be held at the Association building on Thursday next at 5 P. M.

WE HAVE received the opening number of the *Indian Tribune* issued from Benares. Its object is "to faithfully represent the views of the native community in the Upper Provinces." Light from the North West is much needed, and we hope our new brother will supply it with effect. The first number gives good promise of future excellence. The getting-up of the paper is creditable. We wish it every success.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Government has made permanent the promotion of Pundit Maheshchunder Nayaratra to the graded rank of the educational service. By his promotion there is a saving of Rs. 150 to the Sanskrit College, and we submit that this amount cannot be better applied than to the increase of the emoluments of the Professors of the College. The Pundits of the Sanskrit College have no prospect of increase or promotion, but as an opportunity now offers to better their position, we hope it will not be thrown away by Government.

WITH REGARD to the Fuller case we have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter, with which we have been favoured by a European Magistrate:

"With reference to the Fuller case a good deal has been said and written about a very simple matter.

Explanation 2, Section 299, Indian Penal Code, runs as follows:—"When death is caused by bodily injury, the person who causes such bodily injury shall be deemed to have caused the death, although by resorting to proper remedies and skilful treatment the death might have been prevented."

Now Katwaree syce died of ruptured spleen—a bodily injury; the injury was the result of Mr. Fuller's violence. Homicides are triable only by a Court of

Session, and it was the obvious duty of the Magistrate to commit Mr. Fuller either to the Session Court of the District or to the High Court of the Province (I should be inclined to think the latter.) Whether Mr. Fuller knew or knew not that he was likely by his acts to cause death was a point for the superior Court to decide. The Magistrate was wrong in his procedure and Lord Lytton was perfectly right in noticing an error that the High Court ought to have noticed and rectified. The Magistrate had no jurisdiction beyond the preliminary Enquiry. The case was one for the High Court to try.

I fear Magistrates and Judges are too much influenced by Planters and other non-official European residents in the mofussil. Such Europeans are received by the higher district officials on terms of perfect equality, are hail-fellows well-met with Judges and district Magistrates, and in deciding cases there is a bias in favour of the European against the native."

Short as the above letter is, it is much more important and pregnant than the reams of rhapsodies published on the subject.

JUST AS we were going to press we received a full report of the gay doings at Bankura in celebration of the arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. We are obliged to withhold the report till the next issue. Nothing could be more hearty than the reception given to His Honor by the people of Bankura. The exertions of Mr. Tweedie, the Judge, Mr. Larminie, the Magistrate, and Babu Opendrachunder Mookerjee, the Judge's Sheristadar, are highly spoken of.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is a friend of practical education, and the only institution, which gives practical education of the sort he recommends, is the Civil Engineering Class of the Presidency College. He lately wrote a minute with a view to put this Class on a better footing, but what is the result? The passed students of this Civil Engineering Class have lost that certain prospect of employment, while the students of the Roorkee College have, while a new rule has been issued to the effect that plucked students are not to be allowed to continue the studies. We do not know whether Sir Richard is aware of the new rule, but we can assure him that it has caused great disappointment and dissatisfaction to the poor students. We hope His Honor will make an enquiry into the matter and redress the grievance of the students.

THE FALL in the value of silver, as was apprehended, is telling upon our finances. Last Saturday's *Evening Englishman* publishes the following telegraphic abstract of a Resolution of the Government of India on the financial position:

Simla August 5.—The *Government Gazette* to-day publishes a financial resolution of the Viceroy in Council.

It is announced that, subsequently to the publication of the Budget estimates, the Secretary of State found it convenient to increase the amount to be borrowed in England to £4,000,000, instead of £2,640,000, as originally arranged for.

The sum to be supplied to the Home Treasury during the year is thus reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 have been obtained to date.

It is found to be impossible to form an approximate estimate of the cost in rupees of supplying the sum still remaining to be raised by Council bills on India, but the Government of India expect the entire loss by exchange to be largely in excess of the estimate.

The prospects of the Customs revenue are unfavourable, owing to the adverse rate of exchange.

In consequence of an unprecedentedly large opium crop in Bengal, the expenditure under "Opium" is expected to exceed the estimate by fifty lakhs.

The charge for interest is also increased in consequence of the increased amount borrowed.

The final prospects are giving cause for grave anxiety.

All local Governments and heads of departments have been instructed to stop all outlay of public money, which is not absolutely necessary, or to which the Government is not committed; or the discontinuance of which would not cause a disproportionate loss.

The expenditure on account of extraordinary public works will be largely reduced.

No applications, except for purposes which allow of no postponement, should be made for granting loans to Municipal and other Corporations, or to native States, or private persons.

No new expenditure not indispensable will be sanctioned.

The earnest co-operation of the local Governments and heads of departments is invited in reducing by every possible means the threatened deficit.

The resolution concludes by stating that the present financial disorder is exclusively due to the recent rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.

The times are thus out of joint. The question of currency cannot be longer deferred by Government.

As we had mentioned sometime ago a Bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States for uniform coinage for America and England. We take the following account of it from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Summed up briefly, then, the bill empowers the President to open negotiations with our own Government for the purpose of adopting a common money of account. Senator Sherman proposes further to enact that the dollar shall be taken at the unit of value, that it shall be made exactly equal to four shillings of our money, and that there shall be coined other gold pieces worth respectively two-and-a-half, five, ten, and twenty dollars—that is to say, half a sovereign, a sovereign, two pounds, and four pounds. All these pieces, it is further proposed, shall be made legal tenders in both countries. As the dollar would be worth four shillings, it will, moreover, be seen that our small change money would be equal to American small change coins, and consequently that these also, though not legal tender, might circulate on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Bill has been passed by the Senate and sent up to the House of Representatives where it is believed no opposition will be offered. When we recommended a similar measure for British India our critics simply laughed at us.

THE RETURN of Dr. Leitner has led to the revival of the Anjuman-i-Panjab. We give a prominent insertion to the following Resolutions passed at a recent meeting by that body:

1. Rudeness of Railway subordinates to native passengers.

I.—On the first point the Anjuman recognized the generous readiness of Government to take notice of complaints, but it was feared that the higher authorities of the Railway, instead of carefully examining the numerous cases of rudeness, if not of brutality, of their subordinates, were apt to hush them up in the supposed interests of their Department, instead of severely punishing offenders. The consequence was that the number of third-class passengers, who were already the mainstay of the Railways, was by no means what it might be with better accommodation and greater civility on the part of subordinate Railway officials. A Sub-Committee was appointed to collect and examine cases and to report on them by the next General Meeting of the Anjuman.

MR. FULLER'S CASE.

2. Inadequacy of the punishment awarded by Mr. Leeds, Magistrate of Agra.

II.—As regards the second point it was pointed out that Mr. Fuller who had killed a Sais by striking him was liable to a heavy fine and to imprisonment, and that this punishment should have been inflicted as a warning to those who were in the habit of striking natives. Instead of this, Mr. Leeds, the presiding Magistrate, had inflicted a fine of Rs. 30, whilst his own punishment only was that his promotion should be stopped for one year. Now it was well known that promotion had been very stagnant in the N. W. P. for many years, so that it practically was no punishment at all. The Anjuman gratefully recognized the wise and good intentions of the Governor General in the matter, but they feared that, unless such "accidents" were far more severely punished, similar instances would continue to occur. In the meanwhile, a Sub-Committee was appointed to collect, examine and report on cases of natives who had died after having been struck by Europeans, and who had then been reported as having a bad spleen, and the punishments awarded. If it were proved that natives suffered from this disease more than others, that knowledge should be rather an aggravation, than an excuse, of the practice of blindly raining blows on weak and unresisting men, many of whom were brave enough to fight anybody, excepting their own masters and those in authority. The Anjuman warmly recognized the efforts of Government and of all those Europeans, who were gentlemen, to put down the atrocious conduct of those Englishmen whom Lord Salisbury had correctly described as the "worst enemies of British rule in India."

An address to the Empress of India was adopted, and some correspondence was laid before the meeting relative to the deputation of Dr. Leitner to the Oriental Congress at St. Petersburg. The learned doctor has however declined to avail himself of the opportunity as there is not sufficient time before him.

THE RUMOURS afloat that natives will be appointed both District Magistrates and District Judges seem to indicate an earnestness on the part of the Government to do justice to the claims of the people to employment in the higher ranks of the public service. If the Government be really in earnest, we hope the first selections will be made with care, judgment, and impartiality. A wrong or false step at the outset may imperil the success of the experiment, and do the greatest injury to our national prospects. The question of the nomination of natives to the Civil Service without requiring them to pass through the door of competition involves a principle, which we cannot dispose of in a short note like this. We may, however, say at once that in our humble opinion as an abstract question the competitive test seems to be the best mode of appointment to the Civil Service, and that to do justice to the children of the soil the competitive examination for Indians ought to be held in India.

AT LAST Friday's meeting of the Law Faculty contrary to the expectations of most of the members present Mr. Traveyan was elected to be the Tagore Law Professor for the next session—his subject "Hindu Law of Minority in Bengal." The subject is so trivial that we are surprised that the Faculty consented to adopt it. We are sorry to hear that Babu Krishnakomul Bhattacharjee lost the chance by one vote only. If such is the case, we hope the Senate will exercise their independent judgment, and throw out the recommendation of the Faculty. To spend Rs. 10,000 upon a course of lectures on the Hindu Law of Minority in Bengal, which can be disposed of in three pages, would be a wanton waste of the munificent bequest of the testator. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see Babu Krishnakomul Bhattacharjee succeed, who is really a worthy man and deserves encouragement.

WE HAVE read with great regret the farewell address of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, editor of the *Bunga Darsana*, in the last number of that periodical. The *Bunga Darsana* was a novelty in Bengali periodical literature; it was fashioned after the models of the *Cornhill* and the *London Society*, and its success was remarkable. Although he was assisted by several well-educated and experienced writers, still Babu Bunkim Chunder might fairly claim the credit of the success, which has attended this literary venture. The *Bunga Darsana* within a short time became the "Household Words" of Bengal. We are no less surprised than concerned to see that Babu Bunkim Chunder has determined to bring to a premature grave with his own hands this healthy and flourishing child, which he brought into the world, and which he nursed with so much care and tenderness. He thinks that his bantling has fulfilled its mission. We do not deny that it has imparted a new and improved tone to vernacular periodical literature, but if it exists, it may accomplish much more. We can well believe that the strain upon the editor is too much, but surely there are worthy collaborators, who can temporarily take his place. Grieved as we are to see that the death-warrant of the *Bunga Darsana* has been signed by the editor, may we venture to express a hope that a reprieve of the innocent may yet be granted!

CHRIST preached peace and good will to mankind. A case has just been brought to our notice, which shews how the word of the Great Master is more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof by some of his overzealous disciples. There is an English school established at Navadipa by some of the enlightened inhabitants of that sacred city. The very fact of the existence of a seminary of Western learning in the greatest stronghold of Hinduism in Bengal is a matter of congratulation. But we are sorry to learn that the Church Missionary Society have established an English school in the neighbourhood of the Native school, which threatens the existence of its rival. The Church Missionary Society's school is maintained by the funds of the institution, and the individuals directly concerned do not suffer in their own pockets. The school has been made free, consequently the competition between the two is not fair. The Missionary School had been long before in existence, but on the establishment of the other and on the report of the Magistrate, it was abolished; it has, however, been reopened to the detriment of the native school. The opposition offered shews that the teaching of the great Master for the diffusion of peace and good will is not much respected in practice by those who have set on foot this rival movement. We think it is a moral gain of no mean importance that the people of Navadipa have succeeded in establishing an English School in the heart of Hindu orthodoxy, but it would be really a misfortune if it should collapse owing to Missionary antagonism. For forty years the Missionaries have worked in Navadipa, and have not been able to make a single convert. Why should not they go to more promising fields, and allow the earnest men of Navadipa to work out the problem of education and enlightenment in a quiet and peaceful way?

WE HAVE received the first number of a valuable work projected by Babu Judunath Mookerjee L.M.S. It is a Bengali "Cyclopædia of prac-

tice of Medicine, that is of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, being an Index of diseases with their symptoms, diagnosis, &c., and their treatment, illustrated with wood-engravings." It will be issued in monthly parts. It is a most useful and gigantic undertaking, and the editor seems to be fully equal to the task, provided he receive due encouragement. We hope the Government will help him in the carrying out of this work. If the Government gives him a grant-in-aid from the Budget grant to science and art, and directs the Dispensary and School committees to subscribe to a copy each, we dare say that such State assistance combined with that of the general public will enable him to accomplish his project.

ALTHOUGH we do not quite like the tone in which the *Englishman* is ventilating the grievance of the practical exclusion of independent Europeans from the new corporation of Calcutta, we entirely agree with him in thinking, "as indeed we have always said, that the best interests of the town require the representation of a fair proportion of Europeans in that body. We have always held that the native has much to learn from the European in the art of self-government, and that the prestige which the latter invariably carries is of great practical value to the former. But for the support of Messrs. Roberts, Wyman, Wilson and Knight, the independent native Justices would not, it is our firm conviction, have been able to achieve half the success, which it was their lot to obtain. We admit that our countrymen are mistaken in not coming forward to elect European Commissioners for the new Municipality, but they have, we believe, acted under an impression that the Europeans would be elected for the European wards. That they have not acted from a feeling of race-antagonism is evident from the fact that the electors of Ward No. 5 propose to elect Mr. Roberts of their own free will and accord. But how could the rate-payers elect them, when no good Europeans would register their names for election? It is not fair or just on the part of our contemporary to blame the natives for not electing Europeans, when these went enter the field of election. As for the principle on which the elective system is based, we cannot believe that any right-thinking or well informed man will deny that it is sound and just. If the election had been by race, nationality, or religion, then it would not have been election but dictation. Could any thing be more intolerable or absurd than that the electors should elect so many Hindus or Mahomedans because the Government wished it so? The right principle of election is to leave the people to elect any person they may choose. The new Municipal Act is certainly bad, and the power of the Commissioners nominal, but if the European community had really wished to take an active part in the new scheme, they ought to have bestirred themselves in time.

SOME of our European contemporaries and readers, among whom we are sorry to find our respected contemporaries of the *Statesman* and the *Friend of India* have, we observe, misconstrued our motive in publishing "a few plain facts," illustrative of the manner in which European offenders charged with violence to natives are tried and punished by English Courts in this country. The *Statesman* says, that "to rake up a long list of outrages committed from 20 to 50 years ago by the Indigo planters can have but one result, namely to re-awaken passions that have slept for many years; and that it would be most unhealthy to call into life again." We entirely agree, but at times the brushing up of the memory does good. The hardihood, with which some of the Anglo-Indian prints have been denying that rampant Anglo-Saxons—mark the words—in this country at all ill-treat the natives, and that English Magistrates sometimes allow their love of kith and kin to get the better of their sense of justice, deserved to be exposed in the interests of truth and morality, and we thought that instead of bandying words, which is unpleasant and unprofitable, we should give a "few plain facts" by way of answer. Nothing

was further from our mind than to "magnify" the Fuller case or to fan the flame of race-feeling. Those who argue that our "facts" had a tendency of sweeping generalization, are entirely mistaken. It would be a gross libel to say that all Europeans in India are Fullers; on the contrary there are many among them, who are most kind-hearted and generous; there are instances of servants growing grey in their service in ease and contentment, and surely such would not have been the case, if the masters had not been kind and the servants obedient and faithful. The truth is that gentlemen are gentlemen, be they black or white. We cannot understand why the better class of Europeans should take offence at our denunciation of the conduct of the rampant Anglo-Saxons, for they are not on a level with the Fullers. They do injustice to themselves and to us when they take the cap on their own heads. Lord Lytton has simply done what a righteous ruler ought to have done, and we do feel shocked that respectable Anglo-Indian journals should condemn him in intolerable and indecent Billingsgate for manfully doing his duty.

THE ENGLISHMAN thinks that "a more gross piece of ingratitude and folly than that perpetrated by the expiring corporation on Thursday last, when they determined to refuse in future to supply water to the shipping, has seldom been perpetrated before by any administrative body." The "ingratitude" is said to lie in the circumstance that it is the shipping which has made Calcutta what it is. But we dare say our contemporary is aware that the sailors would not have come to Calcutta, if it did not pay them. If any thing, the sailors ought to be grateful to Calcutta for finding a lucrative business here. As for the folly of which the "expiring corporation" is said to be guilty, it is we admit a grave folly, for though poor natives in the bye-lanes and bustees are taxed for the water, they are not supplied with it, while it is sold to the sailors, implying that the corporation has abundance of water, with which it does not know what to do. It is observable that the present system of water supply is a standing injustice to the poorer class of rate-payers. Originally the law had declared that the water should be supplied at a pressure of 10 feet, and a uniform tax of 2 per cent should be levied, but if any body wanted water at a high pressure, he should be made to pay for it. This was just and equitable. But such an arrangement would not suit the fortunate inhabitants of Chowringhee and the neighbourhood, and the law was therefore abrogated, and a compulsory tax of 5 percent was imposed upon all alike in order to secure the high pressure supply for the wealthy few. Again, the stand-pipes were required to be fixed according to the first law at a distance of 100 yards, but subsequently the distance was raised to 300 yards. Further, the supply was hitherto given for seventeen hours at high pressure, but under the new law it is limited to three hours. Such is the scrupulousness with which the water supply has been carried out and the people have been taxed! The Health-Officer now says that the rate of mortality in the bustees is so heavy because its inmates do not get good water for drink or domestic use. On the other hand the corporation sells more than five millions of gallons of water to the shipping, a monopoly of which was proposed to be given to the Port Commissioners. At last Thursday's meeting the Municipal Commissioners, supported by the Health-Officer, resolved that the water available for the shipping should be first supplied to the poor people residing in the bye-lanes and bustees. And because they would not consent to the iniquitous policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul, they are charged by the *Englishman* with "ingratitude and folly." It is strange that when the river water was foul, the sailors used to drink it, and we are told that they liked it, and used to carry it to other ports, but now that it has become pure, they cannot drink it, even after filtration! We do not wish to deprive the sailors of the Pulta water, if the Government will assist the Municipal Commissioners to increase the supply. We think all parties interested in this question ought to combine and move

he Government to assist the municipality in doubling the supply.

ON WHAT principle is the discipline of jails in the interior maintained? In the Chittagong jail, we learn, short term prisoners confined for petty offences are subjected to hard labor which demoralises them and makes them unfit to resume their usual avocations when they are set at large. The work they are made to perform in jail being quite unsuited to their former habits and occupations gives a very unsatisfactory return and the receipts of the jail as a matter of course suffer. Again, professional criminals guilty of dacoities and murders and who have been hardened in crime and are accustomed to a hardy life have to perform work which cannot be called penal. Of course works such as these persons perform turn out to be satisfactory on account of their comparative lightness, while the short term convicts sentenced for venial offences and consisting of men of a better class do ill in hard work. There is another result of the system which is to be regretted. Short term prisoners of the better class of society when they are released are worn out and emaciated, and long term prisoners leading an easy life in jail lose their muscular force and become unfit for those occupations to which they were accustomed before imprisonment. We have heard that there is a similar complaint on the score of insufficient clothing which neither serves the purpose of decency nor of health.

We understand that these points have lately been brought to the notice of the jail authorities by Dr. Kastagiri, Civil Surgeon of Chittagong.

THE PRELATES in the House of Lords have obtained a Select Committee "for the purpose of enquiring into the prevalence of habits of intemperance (in the United Kingdom) and into the manner in which those habits have been affected by recent legislation and other causes." Lord Salisbury, though not quite opposed to the motion, made some remarks on the other side of the question, which deserve attention. We give them below:

"It was idle to treat those who produced and distributed spirituous liquors as if they were in a position morally worse than any other members of the community who might be employed in producing and distributing articles for which there was an innocent demand. We might just as well make accusations against a man who sold powder and shot because somebody bought powder for the purpose of committing a murder, or attack those who sold arsenic for the poisoning of rats because occasionally it was used for other purposes. The right rev. prelate rightly disclaimed those attacks upon the labouring classes of this country which were occasionally associated with this discussion. He did not think, considering their numbers compared with those of the rest of the community, there was any ground for saying, if we looked over a very long period of time, the vice of intemperance had been any monopoly of theirs. No doubt the subject was surrounded by the greatest possible difficulties. No one could doubt the extent of the evil complained of, for clergymen, magistrates, and judges concurred in attributing to intemperance large proportions of the pauperism and crime which prevailed in this country. It was also charged with increase of lunacy, but that was to certain extent a moot point, for the scramble of our modern life, the pace at which we lived, were supposed by many authorities to have a share in the increase of that terrible scourge. If it had pleased Providence that no such thing as alcohol should ever exist the world might perhaps have been the better for it, but it was a great step from that to say that Parliament ought to make the world the same as if alcohol did not exist in it. The general arguments against paternal legislation were so well known, and they had formed part of the political inheritance of this country so long that he would not waste their lordship's time by repeating them. But the Legislature had tried its hand at paternal interference on that particular question, although on other matters it ordinarily abstained from it. It had done its best to make the people sober, and after every effort it had made there had been a great outbreak of intemperance—whether in consequence of those efforts he could not pretend to say. The Duke of Wellington's Government in 1828 thought to effect a great reform by the creation of beerhouses, and they had heard ever since of nothing else but that the beerhouses were the great source of intemperance in this country. (A laugh.) Then, a few years ago Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson brought in a measure to diminish the number of beerhouses; and now it is said that that is the cause of the recent outbreak of intemperance. (A laugh.) Mr. Gladstone in 1860 also had his specific for the cure of intemperance. It was one of a somewhat recondite and subtle character—namely, allowing brandy to be sold by grocers, but great reliance was placed on it at the time and much ridicule was cast on those who suggested that it would produce greater inebriety than before. He was not censuring Mr. Gladstone's measure, because he had himself agreed with it, and thought it would be a good one. But now they heard that the sale of brandy in grocers' shops was introducing an amount of intemperance, not at the public-houses, but in the homes of the working classes which threatened the most serious danger. That was, moreover not a species of intemperance which was confined mainly to one sex, but it could be indulged in secret, and they were told that the opportunity had been used to a terrible degree by women. With those failures, then, before them, they must look to legislative proposals with some caution and apprehension.

Even if they could reconcile themselves to the doctrine that it was the business of the English Government to be paternal and to correct—if he might say it without irreverence—what was the action of Providence in the creation of alcohol, the wrecks of their past failures should warn them of the difficulty of the task they had undertaken. Another danger which a right rev. prelate had eloquently indicated was the falseness and viciousness of the principle which any careless or despotic legislation on that subject would introduce. It was not merely that they were asked to direct their legislation against vice. That would be a sufficiently dangerous innovation. They already punished drunkenness, but they were asked to go a step further and punish people who did that which was innocent that the guilty might not fall into vice. (Hear, hear.) They were asked to prevent the use of those liquors in order that those who could not restrain themselves should avoid their abuse. Whether that was right or wrong philosophers might dispute, but certainly it was an absolutely new principle in our legislation. They were very anxious to prevent the vice of gambling, and they legislated against it. No doubt gambling carried frightful evil to many homes; but what would be thought of a proposal to put a heavy penalty on the possession of a pack of cards? What, again, would be thought of a law rendering it penal to make a bet on a race-course, because such practices sometimes ruined families? (Hear, hear.) Unless therefore they looked carefully where their principle would land them, they would find themselves venturing upon dangerous paths."

We must confess that there is much practical wisdom in the above remarks. At the same time we are of opinion that although Temperance Societies and "paternal legislation" may not effectually stem the tide of intemperance, still the agitation of the subject does good—it addresses the imagination and tends to bring stray wanderers to virtue's path, who might otherwise have walked to the devil's door.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* in noticing the Fuller case and the decision of the Joint Magistrate reminds his readers that while for an assault on a human being which hastened the man's death a fine of Rs. 30 or simple imprisonment for 15 days was considered sufficient, a poor boy of Rajshya who in his attempt to rescue a woman's goat accidentally caused the death of a dog belonging to the Magistrate of Rajshya was considered deserving of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. But in the one case it was a native who was the object of assault, in this case it was an English Magistrate's dog. He also refers to the case of a dismissed constable of Ferozepore who for poking on the breast of the police Superintendent with his umbrella had been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, which had been reduced by the Session Judge to three months, but which subsequently on the Government of Bengal appealing to the High Court had been confirmed on the ground that a blow on the breast was not an ordinary hurt.

The *Shamprakash* observes with reference to Lord Lytton's order on the above case that it is a matter of regret that for the defective manner of administering justice on the part of some officials it becomes necessary to praise our highest dignitaries for acts which they are bound, to perform in the course of duty. The Editor continues, as a thirsty traveller in an inhospitable desert offers heartfelt thanks to the Almighty for the gift of a handful of water, so we offer to Lord Lytton our heart felt thanks for this act of righteous justice.

A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* is loud in his commendation of the new munsiff of Tumlooks Bahoo Raj Chunder Synal. His advent has afforded great relief to both suitors and pleaders. His business habits combined with an ability and affability of manner have won for him every body's esteem and love. He has cleared the file of its heavy arrears and witnesses are now no longer required to dance attendance at the Court for week's together.

Speaking of the present disturbed state of Europe and the policy of England with respect to Turkish affairs, the *Bharat Meher* thus defends English policy:—What can England do without espousing Turkey's interest? she must side some other party—what party or state can she coalesce with? Russia, Austria and Germany have each a longing eye upon Turkey. Russia greed brought on the Crimean war. The check she then received has not diverted that wish. Who knows what schemes she is now concocting! and what guarantee have we that she will not cross the Black sea and lay her hands upon Constantinople? What Russia aims at is the dissolution of the Turkish empire and the partition of its territories among the great powers. England's abandonment of Turkey will not merely aggrandise Russia and disturb the balance of power in Europe, it will also make Russia predominant in Asia. These considerations we suppose, have induced England to espouse the cause of Turkey.

The *Dacca Prokash* urges the Lieutenant Governor to take the earliest opportunity of providing in his contemplated rent law that the holdings of occupancy ryots shall be liable to be put to auction in the same manner as zemindari are sold under the sunset law.

Referring to the insurrections in the provinces of Turkey, the *Protikar* observes that things are coming to a crisis when it will be impossible for Russia to remain on the back ground and we hope, continues the Editor, that England will not humble her friends and admirers by maintaining that ignominious neutrality which she did during the Franco-German war.

Correspondence.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent who has written you about certain appointments in the Sub-Judicial service would have done well to compare his own claims with those of the gentlemen alluded to by him before taking exception

to their elevation to the Bench. As I happen to know something of one of them, the translator of the Mymensing Judge's Court, I venture to write this to you and to ask your correspondent if he still considers him to be an underserving intruder.

Our translator is a M. A. and B. L. of the Calcutta University, his College Principal has certified that he had gone to England, he would have come out a wrangler of the first class and that he (the Principal) considers him to be one of the best students of his college. He has practised as a pleader for about a year and then accepted the translatorship in which capacity he has served for more than 2 years with the highest respect and confidence of the Judge. His family respectability carries any weight in the election of candidates for Munsifships, he is far above many *uneducated*, who consider their prospects barred and a jobbery practised by the High Court at every new appointment announced in the *Gazette*. The future historian of the Sub-Judicial service will here find a man who, not to think of the highest academical honors he has obtained, has his rights to the service almost established from his father and grandfather (the latter still living) who were Principal Sudler Amins of very high repute. Are not such men deserving in the eye of your correspondent?

Yours faithfully,
MYMENSING.

Mymensing the 6th July 1876.

CHITTAGONG.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR.—The re-action has commenced. [Things are up with Mr. Kirkwood, and the Kirkwoodian melodrama, though too late, is at last brought abruptly to a close. Telegraph has flashed the intelligence that Mr. Kirkwood is removed from Chittagong and is inflicted upon 24-Pergunnas as a Joint-Magistrate, which means we hope degradation, and official as well as public surveillance. We have only to remind Sir Richard Temple of the case of unhappy Surendranath, and ask whether the punishment he has awarded to Mr. Kirkwood is even-handed justice. The High Court has not pronounced their judgment in Lalchand's case, the judicial outrages connected with Mr. Webster's case have not yet seen the light, we are therefore led to think that there is something more in store for Mr. Kirkwood.

Mr. Kirkwood in spite of Mr. Robertson's regrets, is going, but the wrongs that he has done, while placed in brief authority, remain unredressed. We do not like the idea of Mr. Veasey's remaining even in temporary charge of the district. It will be seen when Webster's affairs are all dragged to light, which we shortly hope to do, that Mr. Veasey is by no means an innocent sheep. Consciously or unconsciously he has been a co-operator of Mr. Kirkwood's at least as far as the sequel of Webster's case and Noabad settlements are concerned. There have been grave misrepresentations to Government and abuse of power in both the Noabad settlement and Road Cess offices, about which the people are already astir for memorializing the Lieutenant-Governor. Both these offices require thorough remodelling. The settlement of Noabad lands, a lasting memorial of injustice in Chittagong and the Road Cess a source of oppression are being carried out with a vengeance. Sir Henry Ricketts, who was sent here some years ago to quench the fire that was set alight by another collector of Kirkwoodian stamp in connection with the first settlement and survey of the Noabad lands of this District, reported after completion of his work, as will be seen from his published report para 131 that a collector of special ability and experience only should be sent to this District, its landed questions being of a nature extremely intricate and delicate. But unfortunately this recommendation has been honored hitherto only in the breach, and officers, generally the condemned ones, are sent here to draw their first experience of a District work. If however Sir Richard Temple is willing to avoid the unpleasant and disastrous consequences of a repetition of Mr. Harvey's doings, which taxed all the abilities and energies of Sir Henry Ricketts to mend he would do well to send at this critical time an experienced and popular officer, who may for the present relieve the Commissioner, who is going away on leave and then on his return revert to the collectorate, where he should be detained until the two important works stated above are brought to a satisfactory termination. Can we expect Mr. Smith back for a time if it be only to lay down the principles according to which the present Noabad settlements and Road Cess operations should be conducted? His knowledge of Chittagong would render his service at this moment most invaluable.

Yours &c.,

Chittagong the 14th July 1876.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—It may interest your readers to know how the state of things is progressing in Chittagong and where all the rows have ended. Mr. Kirkwood made over his charge to Mr. Veasey, but knowing full well that his departure from Chittagong would be a thing most ignominious, he did what he could to mend matters, and to show that he was above any earthly disgrace. The people avoided him as much as they could but Mr. Kirkwood thought if the mountain would not go to Mahomet there was no harm in Mahomet going to the mountain; so he wrote letters to all manner of people to come and see him, as he wished to say them—shall we say a reluctant—good bye. A few responded to this invitation, while others suspected that there was something in the air and would not go. It was all cut and dry that he would leave by the next steamer, but at the eleventh hour he kept back. This has again made people somewhat uneasy.

In the meantime he has submitted, we hear, his explanations regarding Nayan Tara's petition. In spite of Nayan Tara's repeated prayers for to call the papers of her case and examination of certain individuals on the spot, the Board called from Mr. Kirkwood a "report" in true grandmama's style, a departure from which they consider is a positive sin. So Mr. Kirkwood has submitted a report and a most slipshod one, it is a fear; avoiding all unpleasant facts, which are too stiff to be explained away, and without entering into the merit of most of his actions in regard to which he has been condemned, he has said that they have all been approved of by the Commissioner and the Board. We have not yet been able to know what the Commissioner has written on the subject.

But something more behind. He is, we hear, going to send up a protest against the thousand and one censures passed upon him by the Lieutenant Governor, in which he admits the propriety of the censures, but regrets that he is removed from the District, at a time when he has inaugurated many an important reform. I will not trouble you with a list of the reforms, which have made him so famous.

I have with deep regret to inform you that Sir Richard Temple has refused to repeal the Bye-laws, though his sanction after they were repealed by the Commissioners was hardly necessary. These obnoxious bye-laws were originally passed by the European Commissioners ranging on one side and by the casting vote of Mr. Kirkwood. As soon as they were circulated the native members were struck with their absurdity. One European Member moved their repeal and they were repealed. In spite of the repeal Mr. Kirkwood was bent upon enforcing them, the whole adult male population of the Municipality, about 10 thousand in number, memorialized His Honor through the Commissioner to keep the bye-laws in abeyance.

But in spite of all these circumstances, in spite of the unanimous wishes of the whole native population, and a portion of the European community the Lieutenant Governor has declined to sanction the repeal, and has smashed all arguments against the bye-laws by a mere conjugation of the verb to think indicative mood, present tense—never mind, the people and the majority of the Commissioners—you Mr. Lowis think they are good, he Mr. Kirkwood thinks they are good; and therefore I, Sir Richard Temple, think they are good. The people having spent a large sum on feeling a barrister for the last memorial, are now going again to raise a subscription to memorialize Lord Lytton. But we are only afraid lest his Excellency carries the conjugation one step further and says, "we think they are good." Alas! why a whole people en masse native and European, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, should combine against a measure that is intended only for their good—did this thought ever flit across Sir Richard's mind when going through that memorable conjugation.

Mr. Ghose has already had his censure from Mr. Kirkwood for spoiling his ready-made dishes and you and your contemporaries have not gone without your share. Mr. Kirkwood in the protest alluded to above solicits the protection of His Honor's Government against the libellous pen of the newspaper editors and correspondents. You should now tremble for yourself.

The Fevon cases are also approaching a crisis. Yesterday Rs. 300 have been subscribed for publishing the papers connected with these 5 cases, three generous-hearted tea planters alone subscribing Rs. 200. May the blessings of an oppressed people be their reward! May we hope that Sir Richard Temple will save the reputation of His Honor's Government by asking the High Court to call for the records of these cases and express an opinion on their merits. It is a matter for great congratulation in these dark days of differences between Europeans and natives, that three of the richest tea planters, and we think we can, also couple the name of Mr. Macalpine, are exerting so nobly to drag the misdeeds of a brother planter to light and snatching such disinterested sympathy for the people.

Yours &c.,

Chittagong, the 26th July 1876.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs.	As.	P.
J. O. Pires Esq. Shahabad.....	13	6	0	
Moulvi Furiddin Ahmed, Chinsurah.....	3	0	0	
Kumar Bunwaree Anand Bahadoor, Bunwareebad.....	10	0	0	
Venkatiah Chelum Esq. Madras.....	13	4	0	
Moulvi Abdool Latiff, Koshnuddy.....	3	5	0	
K. N. Mitra & Co. Bankipore.....	5	0	0	
Phanidhor Chaliha, Lucknow.....	13	4	0	
J. Tannock Esq. Moorshedabad.....	12	10	0	
Kumar Deo Coomar Singh, Chuprah.....	6	10	0	
Sakthira Public Library.....	13	4	0	
Secretary Loco Reading Club, Lucknow.....	5	12	0	
Captain A. N. Phillips, Nowgong.....	13	4	0	
Baboo Mohan Chand Gupta, Dacca.....	12	8	0	
" Brijlal Ghose, Lahore.....	27	0	0	
" Mohendronath Ghose, Monghyr.....	13	4	0	
" Deganber Biswas, Burdwan.....	13	4	0	
" Madhubchunder Moitra, Julpigore.....	20	0	0	
" Kartika Bhattacharjee, Bancoorah.....	6	10	0	
" Gunganath Roy, Danwar.....	20	0	0	
" Rajkishore Narren, Sewan.....	10	0	0	
" Omnicachurn Sircar, Choybasa.....	13	4	0	
" Muddon Gopal Singh, Sooree.....	19	14	0	
" Bhobonechunder Mookerjee, Dacca.....	10	0	0	
" Avinash Chunder Mitter, Agoonshee.....	6	10	0	
" Chunderkisor Dey, Secy. Graham school Tangul.....	13	4	0	
" Ramsaranlal, Muzafferpore.....	3	5	0	
" Chundinarain Singh, Bhargulpore.....	13	4	0	
" Shamachurn Chuckerbutty, Allahabad.....	15	0	0	
" Kyalachunder Chatterjee, Benares.....	20	0	0	
" Anundchunder Biswas, Chuprah.....	10	0	0	
" Mohendronath Chuckerbutty, Midaapore.....	8	4	0	
" Delendronath Shome, Amta.....	6	10	0	
" Kunjokishore Sein, Assam.....	5	0	0	
" Greeschunder Bhadder, Bhubbora.....	3	5	0	
" Gyanendrocomar Roy Chowdry, Takee.....	6	10	0	

MONEY MARKET.

(August 5, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.		Per 100 Rs.
4 Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 102 0 a	102 4
4½ " of 1870 (1885) ...	103 8 a	
4½ " of 1871 (1884) ...	103 8 a	103 12
4½ " (Transfr.) of 1872 (1879) ...	102 8 a	101 12
5½ " of 1859-60 (1879) ...	105 0 a	108 4
GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.		
5 Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs. 101 0 a	
5 " for 15 years (1882) ...	102 8 a	104 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Per 100 Rs.
6 Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs. 110 0 a 110 0
6 " of 1865 (1885) ...	110 8 a 111 8
6 " of 1866 (1886) ...	111 0 a 111 8
6 " of 1867 (1887) ...	111 8 a 112 0
6 " of 1870 (1890) ...	112 0 a 112 8
6 " of 1872 (1892) ...	112 8 a 113 8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—August 2, 1876.

GENERAL.—The 22nd July 1876.—Mr. A. H. Warde Jones, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhunga district.

The services of the following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Patna Division for employment in the Durbhunga estate, viz—

Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore.

" Dhanesh Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurangabad, Gya.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga.

Moonshi Kastooree Lal, who is now employed on field survey work in Midnapore, will revert to his substantive appointment as Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade Hazareebagh, on the termination of his present duties under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of this Government.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, on leave, is transferred to Midnapore.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Pooree.

The 24th July 1876.—Mr. Edwyn Samuel Moseley, c. s., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, is posted to Arrah.

Mr. T. D. Beighton is reappointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

The 26th July 1876.—Moulvie Mahomed Abdul Kadir Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jajpore Division, Cuttack District, is reappointed to Cuttack.

Baboo Atool Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of Jajpore Division of that district.

Captain C. H. Garbett is reappointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Maubhoom during the absence, on special duty, of Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. D. Morton, or until further orders.

The 27th July 1876.—The orders of the 11th instant, granting privilege leave for two months and twenty days to Mr. H. B. Simson, Acting Additional Judge of the districts in the Patna Division, are cancelled.

Mr. Henry James Newbery, B. A. Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Hoogly during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Pellet, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice, Sir William J. Herschel, Bart., appointed to act as Commissioner of Orissa.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dinagopore, is appointed to act in the second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr. E. H. Whinfield.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. H. J. Newbery.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his acting appointment as Assistant Secretary to this Government, vice Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, on leave.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act in the second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. Fasson.

The 28th July 1876.—The following officers are appointed to be special and temporary Sub-Deputy Collectors of the grades mentioned in the Durbhunga district:—

Baboo Gouri Sunker Sen Canoongoe, Second Grade.

Moonshi Hossein Reza Khan, Canoongoe, Second Grade.

Baboo Ram Churn Lall, First Grade.

Mainuddin Ahmed, Canoongoe, Second Grade.

Bikramjit Lall, Second Grade.

Mr. W. F. McDonell, v. c., reverts to his appointment as District and Sessions Judge of Patna on being relieved of his duties as a Judge of the High Court.

Mr. E. Greig, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Patna, will revert to his substantive appointment of District and Sessions Judge of Gya from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. W. F. McDonell.

Moulvie Syed Hossain Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, temporarily deputed to Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sadder station of Bhargulpore.

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Natore division, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, with effect from the date of his passing completely by the Second Standard of Departmental Examination.

The 29th July 1876.—Mr. H. M. Tobin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with powers under Section 89, Act VII of 1871 (Indian Emigration Act).

Mr. T. E. Dempster, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed 23 days privilege leave of absence in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of 21st June last, notified in the Calcutta Gazette of 26th July.

Mr. W. F. McDonell, c. s., District and Sessions Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 1st August 1876.—Mr. F. C. Fowle, District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. S. Mosely, c. s., is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Fowle, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Beverley, Inspector-General of Registration, Lower Provinces, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Jails Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Major G. M. Rowie, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act temporarily as Inspector-General of Registration, Lower Provinces.

Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month and 25 days, under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th May last.

Advertisements.

BIRTH.—At Bunwaribad Rajbati, the wife of Kumar Bunwarianand Bahadoor gave birth to a daughter on the 11th July 1876 2-25 P. M.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

শ্রীযুক্ত বারু নুসিংহচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় এম. এ. প্রণীত কলিকাতা স্কুলবুক সোসাইটি ও অন্যান্য সমুদয় পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্য।

বনাকুলার ও মাইনর স্কলারসপ পরীক্ষার্থীদিগে ব্যবহার্য ইটকিলডের জ্যামিতি প্রথম অধ্যায় হুইর্চ অতিরিক্ত প্রতিজ্ঞা ও টীকা সমেত। মূল্য ৯০

পরিমতি or Elements of Mensuration. মূল্য ৯০

DENTISTRY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Dentist from our Establishment will be in BENARES from the 8th Instant until the end of the current month, after which he will visit other stations in the Mofussil, due notice of which will be given in subsequent numbers of this Journal.

Pure mineral Artificial Teeth of the best quality supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Address in Benares, J. CORFIELD & Co. CLARKE'S HOTEL. Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Rani Bhuteswari Chaudhurani of Chachul, Zillah Malda, has lost her seal from the custody of one of her servants on the 25th June last. A reward of Rs. 25 Will be given to the finder.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases i. e. Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption, Spleen and Liver, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentery, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic diseases of not long standing can be cured in 15 days in difficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpohar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠ ভ্রাতৃ জ্বর, প্রদর, অকচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ার অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হান্দার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ একপ হইত যে অন্ন আহাৰের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বাভাৱে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীমচন্দ্র নন্দী।

মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট অফিস জয়গঞ্জ

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, বাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদের পুরোকার জন্মদরূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীমশুতোষ রায়।

কোড়নগাছি জেলা-নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত শত ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।

মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাদি মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিষাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মং পড়ি নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগুহু হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমন অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীকেশবচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।

জমিদার বাহালগাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট অফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারীরিক দৌর্বল্যতা পূর্য্যাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উম্মের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিক কাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিত্যন্ত অল্প দিনের মধ্যেই হইবে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি ম্যাজিষ্ট্রেট।

মোঃ মাতাডাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তার ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করিতেও পীড়ার কিছুমাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগত-পরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করিতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চিরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই প্রাণে

এবং ইহার চতুর্পার্শ্বে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সন্মুখ চেষ্টা থাকিলাম।

শ্রীমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদ্যমীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহা-বধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটি রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কলত্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপ-জ্ঞান করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।

জমিদার বাঁশতিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনয়ন। বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহারোও পুরাতন রোগীকান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপ-দেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

মোঃ বহুভূমি মজলীপুর পোষ্ট অফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা জীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জ্বর-চুরি করিতেছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তদ্বাধ্য ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারা সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে বে ৫ শিশি লইয়া ছলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকি দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রাদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কৌন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যব-সার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃত সেন কবিরাজ।

মোঃ জয়নগর মজলীপুর।

ইতি পূর্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারা যে কএকটি ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটাই বিফল হয় নাই। যাহাকে সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহার আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীমচন্দ্র বিশ্বাস।

মোঃ ধর্মানন্দ জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরোধী যেরূপ সমুচিত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করণ তজ্জন্য সর্বতোভাবে কর্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধী আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুকল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহ রস অসা-মান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসার তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্মা হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অন্যান্যোপায় হইয়া মহা-শয়ের সন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার কালে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।

মোঃ রায়না কুবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্তী।

মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাচাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহাৰাদি ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ার এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয় দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে। এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থ-বহাৱা আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।

মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাদি যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করিতে পূর্য্যাপেক্ষা অল্পস্থের অনেক হাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের ক্ষুতি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।

মোঃ চুডামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।

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Missirpohar, Benares.

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.

Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were adminis-tered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was adminis-tered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,

Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomiting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanskrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidney established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any con-clusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
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